

INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIB PHEROZSHAH M. MERTTA IN 1911 REGD. NO. B 1051

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVII NO. 181---

BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 1 1929

ONE ANNA

WAR ON CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS IN PUNJAB

"Pratap" Unearths Secret Circular

C. I. D. LET LOOSE ON NATIONAL LEADERS

List of Congressmen on Police "Black-List"

LAHORE, July 31. The "Pratap" publishes a facsimile copy of a circular alleged to have been issued by one Mr. Maugar, Assistant to Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab. It is dated Simla June 8.

It calls upon all the Superintendents of Police in the Province to keep a careful watch on the efforts made by leaders to organise the Congress movement and specially to revive the Hindusthani Seva Dal and kindred volunteer organisations in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress. They have been also informed by this circular that 175 volunteers have been enrolled and a Congress deputation is

touring the province to collect funds and to enlist members for the Reception Committee. All information collected in connection with this is to be sent to the Headquarters Office.

ON THEIR BLACK LIST!

The paper alleges that another circular was also issued to keep a careful watch on the movements of Motasingh, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Drs. Satyapal and Kichlew, Ramechandra Chabildas, Abdul Majid, Kedarinath Saigal, Sohong Singh, Joshi and Parvati Devi and two others with instructions that no passport for any foreign country should be issued to any one of them any time without consulting the C.I.D. Headquarters.—Free Press.

STUDENTS' HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Sequel to Ban on Mahatma's Portrait.

POLICE DISPERSE MEETING

All the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute observed a complete hartal on Wednesday to record their protest against the ban on Mahatma's portrait. The students were not allowed to be seen on a jaquard loom.

All students giving whole-hearted response to the call of propaganda committee mustered strong at the gates of V. J. T. I. shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai". At 10 o'clock a meeting was held as announced by the Propaganda Committee.

One of the past students, Mr. B. B. Joshi was voted to the chair. He described how the hartal was launched by the students to remove the ban on Mahatma's portrait. Further, he explained why the hartal was observed. He was very much pleased to see the old enthusiasm revived again. He added that so far as this matter was concerned, there was no political aim behind their protest.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING. According to him, the meeting was to serve three objects. One of which was to record an emphatic protest against the action of the Institute authorities who had continued the ban on Mahatma's portrait, secondly, to establish the students' union and thirdly, to request the industrial bodies of this city to approach the Government for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Institute.

POLICE ON THE SCENE. While Mr. Joshi was speaking Mr. Spiers, Superintendent of Police with a sub-inspector and a number of policemen, made a sudden appearance on the scene and asked the students to disperse as the meeting was illegal according to the Curfew Order prevailing in the city. The president argued that the Curfew Order was not applicable to the College Road where the meeting was being held. Thereupon he said, "We say, you dis-

perse". After some consultation with some of the students, the president asked the students to meet at Sheth Velji Lakhams premises where the meeting was continued with his permission. In continuing his speech Mr. Joshi said that the interference of the police was not going to obstruct any way their programme of work.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following three resolutions were passed unanimously:— (1) This meeting of the students of V. J. T. I. Technical Institute records its emphatic protest against the action of Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal of V. J. T. I. dated the 31st July 1928, which expressed the opinion of the Chairman of the Board Mr. R. D. Bell as under:— "He is of opinion that we have better say 'no' to it (wearing of Gandhi's portrait). He thinks, it would be better to limit the students to wearing the portraits of officials and men of scientific distinction such as viceroys, governors, ministers, and members of the Board of Institute etc". (2) This meeting of the students of V. J. T. I. decides to appoint a provisional Committee to draft the constitution of the Students' Union. (3) This meeting of the students of V. J. T. I. takes this opportunity of requesting the genuine interested industrial bodies of this city to approach the Government to request them to appoint a committee to inquire into the working of the Institute.

A message from Nagpur of the 31st July states:— Deshbhagat V. S. Dandekar, member Ashayoga Asram, Nagpur and C. P. Marathi P. C. C. is arrested at Benares under section 124-A to-day for a speech he delivered at Mahatma.

NADIR KHAN'S VICTORY

Gardez Captured from Robber Chief's Hands

PESHAWAR, July 31. A decisive victory for General Nadir Khan has been gained by Malik Ghizusiddin Ghilzai, who has, after a short siege, captured Gardez from Bacha-Saka's Brigadier Mohamadsadiq. Generals Shawali Khan, Shahmahmud Khan and Nadir Khan are all at Alkohel at present and are recollecting the dispersed Jajis who after a second defeat at Karsidresh had fled to their homes.—Free Press.

ROBBER CHIEF CLEARS OUT OF LOGHAR VALLEY.

SIMLA, July 31. It is confirmed that as result of recent fighting in the Loghar Valley that region has now been completely cleared of anti-Habibullah tribesmen under the command of Nadirkhan who had entered it.

On the other hand unconfirmed report states that Gardez has once again been captured by Ghausuddin, the Ghilzai Chief acting in Nadir Khan's behalf.—A. P.

AMANULLAH'S STEP-BROTHER

NEWS OF EXECUTION CONFIRMED

PESHAWAR, July 31. News of the execution of Hayatullah Amanian, Minister of Justice at Kabul, and step-brother of Amanullah Khan in Ark Fort is confirmed.—A. P.

NADIRKHAN FIGHTING FOR AMANULLAH'S SON

PESHAWAR, July 31. It is reported that Nadir Khan is fighting for Prince Hidayatullah, son of Ex-King Amanullah Khan. Mullah Chaknavar, the "Rangila Rasul" agitator, is vigorously carrying on propaganda on behalf of Habibullah in the Shinwari territory. Habibullah's Khutba was read by him last Friday. Some people grumbled but had no courage to oppose openly. The rebel leader, Mohamed Alam Shinwari, is losing ground. His propaganda in favour of Habibullah has slackened owing to the shortage of funds. Malik Mushakhan, Mahsud leader is holding a Jirga of Mahsuds and Waziris at Kanigura m(Waziristan).

BANGALORE TROUBLE

SOLDIERS PATROL DISTURBED AREA

BANGALORE, July 31. After the indiscriminate firing on the people by the Police last evening, the situation is now in hand. The Lancers who were called in, patrolled throughout the disturbed area. So far, it is learnt, about 40 persons including a lady were wounded, mostly by gun-shots, and all of them have been admitted into the Victoria hospital.

STATE OFFICERS VISIT HOSPITAL.

The Second Member of the Executive Council of the Mysore Government, and Chief Secretary, with some non-officials visited the wounded in the hospital.

SITUATION NORMAL

The merciless beating of innocent children by the Police caused yesterday's unfortunate incident in the City, is the popular version. No deaths are reported. The situation since this morning is normal. Lancers and Police pickets are posted in large numbers in the disturbed localities.—Free Press.

JUTE STRIKERS HOLD OUT.

Peaceful Picketing Continues

ARRESTED LEADERS SET ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, July 31. The strike situation in the Jute Mill areas at Tittagarh, Shyamnagar, Jagaddal, Kankannarrah, Beliaghata and Champdani remained unchanged to-day. The workers continued peaceful picketing everywhere. The strikers held meetings in different areas and paraded the streets when they were dispersed by the Police. The Mills are under strong police guard.

Mr. Kalikumar Sen, Secretary, Jute Workers Union and five others arrested yesterday while picketing in the Mill area were placed before the Serampore Magistrate and were enlarged on bail.—Free Press.

Subash Bose's Request To Mr. L. As.

WITHDRAW PROTECTION TO TATAS IF LABOUR GRIEVANCES NOT SATISFIED

JAMSHEDPUR, July 31. Sjt. Subhas Bose and other office-bearers of the Labour Association had four hours interview with Mr. Paterson, the Managing Agent of the Tatas and Mr. Keenan, General Manager being present. It is understood the grievances of the Labour and other affairs including the causes of low production and

FIRST IN THE FIELD

Readers of the "Chronicle" will observe that THE LATEST TRACK NOTES from Poona are Available TO-DAY Before Publication in any other Paper See page 12.

frequent breakdowns in electrical and other key industries was discussed, Mr. Bose offering some suggestions for the improvement of the tin-plate situation.

It is understood also that both Mr. Paterson and Mr. Keenan promised to look into the affair and do their best. Yesterday evening Sjt. Bose addressed a meeting of tinplate workers urging them to stand firm and also requesting the Assembly members to withdraw the protection to the Company if the grievances of Labour were not redressed.—Free Press.

SIR. REGINALD MANT TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED

SIMLA, July 31. A communique says Sir Reginald Arthur Mant whose term of office as member of the Council of India expires on 30th September 1929 has been reappointed to be member of the Council of India for a further period.—Free Press.

TRANSPORTATION FOR PICKING A POCKET

CALCUTTA, July 31. A sentence of 14 years transportation for picking three rupees from the pocket of a passenger at Chandranagore railway station was passed by the Hooghly Judge on Behari Kurmi with several previous convictions, one being a sentence for 10 years.—Free Press.

M. BRIAND CALLS FOR TRUCE

To Defend Rights And Interests of France

LONDON, July 31. Paris.—M. Briand in the Chamber and M. Barthou in Senate read the Ministerial declaration appealing for three months Party truce to enable the Government to defend the rights and interests of France at the forthcoming Hague Conference. "Such defence", said the declaration, "constitutes our real raison d'etre"—is our sole programme. We

SOVIET ARMY MOBILISING.

July 31. The Commander of the Soviet Army in Siberia has ordered all reserves since 1902 residing in the Far East to rejoin the Army at Vladivostok immediately and all officers in the Reserve irrespective of age.

need all your confidence to help us face the heaviest responsibilities which have weighed upon any Government since the end of the war." —Reuter.

"ST. LOUIS ROBIN" OVATED

15,000 SPECTATORS WATCH THE DESCENT

LONDON, July 31. St. Louis.—Fifteen thousand people cheered the descent of the aeroplane "St. Louis Robin" on the conclusion of its flight lasting 420 hours 21 minutes, which is seven and half days longer than the previous record. It is estimated that if similar air-refuelling facilities as "St. Louis Robin" has adopted had been available all over the world distance she has travelled would have enabled her to circle the globe.—Reuter.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY AIR RACE

LONDON, July 30. Rugby.—When the air race for the Schneider Trophy takes place over the solent on September 7 the result will be broadcast to the ends of the earth within 30 seconds of the finish. Arrangements will be made by the British Broadcasting Corporation also to provide a running commentary extending over two and a half hours during which the contest is proceeding.—B O W.

AVIATION POSSIBILITIES IN FUTURE

THE FLOATING ISLANDS

Rugby.—An interesting forecast of the lines on which aviation will develop was made by Louis Bleriot, the pioneer aviator, in a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society, London, last night. He expressed the belief that in future a great proportion of the world's airways would be served by land machines, and that five or ten years hence aerial communication between Europe and America would be operated regularly by means of floating islands. These islands might have to be kept in position by motive power installed in them because it would be difficult to anchor them in the Atlantic. The future trans-Atlantic machines, he thought, would consist of two great wings carrying a safety boat that if it has come down it could throw away the wings and act as a closed and unsinkable lifeboat.—B O W.

CALCUTTA, July 31. Fine weather prevailing throughout in the L. F. A. Shield Final, Ulster won the trophy defeating the Rangoon Customs by 2 goals to nil.—Free Press.

MISERABLE PLIGHT OF KONKAN PEASANTRY

Half-Starved and Ground Down by Heavy Taxes

GOVT. ASKED TO APPOINT COMMITTEE

Mr. Surve Warms up to Warn the "Sirkar"

(From Our Special Representative) POONA, July 31.

The Bombay Legislative Council discussed to-day a very important resolution asking for a committee of inquiry on the lines of Bardoli to inquire into the revision settlement in Deogad and other Talukas in the Ratnagiri District. Mr. B. R. Nanal in whose constituency the said Taluka lies made an exhaustive statement clearly bringing out the gross injustice done to Deogad Taluka in the matter of the last revision settlement.

Mr. Surve another member from Ratnagiri asked the Government to be wiser by the lesson of Bardoli.

Rao Bahadur Kale moved an amendment to the effect that an inquiry be instituted unless the Government promised to examine various revision settlements introduced since 1920 in the light of the sound principle to be embodied in the promised new legislation.

Sir Louis Rieu, Revenue Member, was present in the House throughout the debate. This was his first appearance in the Council during this session. On behalf of the House the President congratulated the Revenue Member on his return to duties after a period of illness. Sir Louis reciprocated the kind sentiments of the House and regretted his absence. The debate on the resolution will be resumed to-morrow.

Earlier in the day the House disposed of Mr. B. G. Pahalajani's resolution asking the Government to fix the Headquarters of a new district proposed to be created in Sind at a town known as Sehwan. There was lot of talk about the relative merits and demerits of Sehwan and Dadu the alternative towns proposed for headquarters. No members outside Sind was much concerned in the question. Their only concern was that no money should be expended out of Presidency's exchequer on whatever headquarters. The resolution was eventually withdrawn. To-morrow the Council will resume debate on the Bardoli resolution.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

To-day the Council took up private business for discussion. The question time was breezy indeed. Haji Mir Mohamed Baloch asked no less than 20 questions at a stretch regarding the allegations against various persons involved in the Harvey-Nariman Case. In fact, these questions were nearly exhausted the whole question list.

Replying to Mir Mohamed Baloch the General Member stated that the conduct of Mr. Harvey in regard to Major Parrell's tender for 80 chawls was under the consideration of the Government. The Government had called upon Mr. Harvey to give explanation in regard to all these allegations and untruths. The matter was

under correspondence with Mr. Harvey.

Another question elicited a reply that a committee had been appointed to advise Government what action they should take in connection with the allegations of corruption made in the course of the Harvey-Nariman Case or any other allegations of corruption in the Development Department.

Questioned by Mr. Raji Narani the General Member stated that the first revised recapitulation statement for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Project was prepared in 1925 and showed no excess over the amount of Rs. 18 crores 35 lacs sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Since then much fuller information had become available and a second revised recapitulation statement had been prepared and was under scrutiny which showed the amount of the estimate at Rs. 20 crores 3 lacs. The excess of Rs. 168 lacs as detailed in a statement included an increase of Rs. 45 lacs in the establishment charges and an increase of Rs. 51 lacs in the Land Acquisition charges.

A supplementary question elicited the information that the recapitulation statement did not include the money that would be realised after the project was complete.

SEHWAN V. DADU.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani then moved a resolution recommending that in the readjustment and redistribution of districts due to the construction of the bar at the headquarters of one of the proposed new districts be fixed at Sehwan. Speaking on the resolution Mr. Pahalajani informed the House that Sehwan was the fittest place to be the District Headquarters. It was a railway station and was nearly as big as Larkana. The population of this town was cultured. He challenged the Government's statement that Dadu was a cooler place than Sehwan. Khan Bahadur Bhutto suggested that the consideration of the question be adjourned for some time till the opinion of the people concerned was sounded and the considered opinion of public bodies obtained. The speaker submitted that the question must be considered from a broader standpoint view. He regretted that Government had not given opportunities to the people concerned to express their views. Dadu were gone he added when the Government could settle the fate of the people at their own sweet will.

Khan Bahadur M. S. Khubro also held that public opinion on the question had got to be considered. There must be sufficient justification for the large expenditure which the construction of new District Headquarters was going to involve.

Syed Miran Mohamed Shah (Havildarab) wanted the question (Continued on Page 12)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Heavy Damage to Crop

N. Y. FUTURES 14 TO 11 POINTS HIGHER

Bombay, July 31. We expect to be about 4-1/2 million bales.

On Tuesday, the New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 25 points on the reports of insect damage issued by the Garside Cotton Service. Their report says that boll-weevil damage is steadily increasing, but the number of safe cotton bolls is greater than 5 years average. The condition of the crop declined sharply at the end of the week ending 27th instant, presaging heavy damage in the near future. This report stimulated extensive buying by American operators in the Liverpool market. The daily weather report was also unfavourable showing absence of rains over the droughty sections of the West Belt. Thus the market was swept away by impressive demand and at 10-17 a.m. the market reached the highest level of prices, namely 38 points for January option above previous closing. The buying was offset in the later trading by realising sales and prices relapsed 25 points. A small rally was again recorded towards the end of the session and the market closed at a net rise of 14 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 15 points at 18.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points at 19 cents.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of 8 points but reports of unfavourable weather caused firm opening at a rise of 11 points. The rise was well maintained but in the afternoon prices flared up on American buying orders influenced by the Garside report. The Liverpool market in the absence of long interest evidenced scarcity of contracts and closed at a rise of 24 to 22 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

The Egyptian Cotton futures ruled firm and closed at a rise of 31 points. Sakellariadis Spot Cotton prices improved 30 points at 16.90d. per lb.

The Empire Cotton futures ring also reflected the firmness of American cotton and closed at a rise of 27 points with October 9.96 and January 9.93.

The American cotton crop is now under the effect of usual mid-summer deterioration. The boll-weevil damage is increasing and by no means it has yet reached the maximum. The West Belt is suffering from lack of moisture and the crop is deteriorating rapidly. However, the private crop reports so far issued show no cause for anxiety. Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate the condition 70.5 per cent. against 72.7 per cent. at the end of the last month. Thus deterioration for the month amounts 2.2 per cent. Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. estimate condition 72.5 per cent. indicating a crop of 15,800,000 Bales against 73 per cent. at the end of June. Thus according to the later authority the crop gained during the month by 0.5 per cent.

The general sentiment appears to lean on the bull side under expectations of serious damage by weevil. So far the damage seems nothing more than normal and while more it depends upon the nature of the weather that we are going to have during the month of August. The strike situation in Lancashire shows no tendency towards improvement and the general decline in the values of securities on the London Stock Exchange signifies some financial difficulties. The discount rate of the Bank of England tends to increase owing to continuous drain of Gold from the Bank. The textile trade of Lancashire is also sending discouraging reports and in the absence of any actual damage to the growing American Cotton crop, we advise caution in following the rise at the moment.

To-morrow the report of the carry-over balance of American Cotton will be issued by Mr. Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange which

Bombay Cotton

The New York futures being 13 points higher and weather reports received from America this morning being bullish, the local market opened firm at Rs. 345/4 for Branch A/M delivery. Everybody was a buyer including option dealers and the market displayed a strong undertone. Liverpool opened strong at a decline of 2 points against expectation of 9 points decline. Prices in the local market flared up to Rs. 347/6 with scarcity of sellers. The local sentiment continues bullish and those who sold on Lancashire news were forced to cover. However looking to a rise of 22 points at New York during the last 2 days, the rise in the local market is too rapid. The covering up of short interest has also weakened the technical situation somewhat. Best informed houses are reluctant to follow the advance and believe if prices advance further in the near future large profit-taking must come in. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:-

Branch J/A 368.
Branch A/M 347/12.
Omra D/J 312.
Bengal D/J 260/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.
Oct. 225.50 0.40
Jan. 215.80 0.40

READY COTTON.

The room rate fixed by the Rate Committee of the Mahajan Association Ltd. for ready Branch were as under:-
Super Fine M. G. Branch 331.
Fine M. G. Branch 346.
Tully Good M. G. Branch 340.
Good M. G. Branch 335.
To-day 14 D/Orders were surveyed in the arbitration room of the Association.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 31.
Bengal D/J 257.
Branch A/M 345.
Branch J/A 335.
Omra D/J 310.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 31.
Bengal 245 240 232 225
Sindh 249 244 236 229
Punjab 242 237 229 222
Rajputana 245 240 232 225
Branch 251 246 238 233
S. D. 333 348 340 335
P. A. 354 349 341 336
K. V. 345 340 332 327
Dholera 340 335 327 322
Kalajin 344 339 331 326
Cutch 338 333 345 340
Surat 411 406 399 393
Rajpilla 411 406 398 393
Navsari 426 421 413 408
Umra No. 3 306 301 291 279
C P No. 1 331 326 316 304
C P No. 2 318 313 303 291
Southern Western 319

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 31.
200 Volkart Bros Aurangabad 267
200 Do Aurangabad 243
200 Do Nagar 266
100 Dawn Mill Harda 270
100 G G Keshu & Co. Khandwa 272
100 A Damodar Nagar 264
100 Japan T & Co. Berar 270
200 Do Arvi 270
200 Kotak & Co. Khamgaon 270/271
100 Gill & Co. Sindh American 300
100 L K Vasanji & Co. Veraval 260
100 Forbes & Co. Khandesh 258
100 Bombay & Co. Muthia 240
100 Moon Mill Ujain 239
100 H Nensi & Co. Shenabad 282
100 K Devchand & Co. Anjanagaon 291
100 Do Nandura 279

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales. Yester. Since 1st day. Sept. This year.
Khandesh 113 365,800
Central India 234 389,730
Barrsi and Nagar 194 290,406
Hyderabad-Gaorani 65 84,595
Berar 233 787,305
Cent. Provinces 51 391,801
Total Omras 1,035 2,270,277
Dholera 349 240,113
N.-W. Provinces 62,116
Rajputana 50,366
Sindh-Punjab 49 183,476
Branch 413 194,092
Coompta & Dharwar 210 119,315
Western-Northern 479 59,669
Cocoonada 5
Tinnevely & Camabodia 39,008
Persian 1,704
American 11,169
Egyptian and African 102,692
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 97
Total 2,535 3,373,443

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th July. In full-pressed bales Yester. This day year.
Europe 3,766 375,154
Japan & China 5,180 1,637,235
Coast Ports 18,925
Up-country by Rail 130,036
Adopt in harbour for
Europe, China and Japan 16,430
Total 5,946 2,740,803

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 31.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32
to 10th Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 July
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail
NEW YORK.
B C Rate T T 273 1/2
Banks Selling T T 273 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 129 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 126 1/2
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI.
Banks Selling D D 161 3/4.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAYA.
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 7/16 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/10 27/32 30th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 30th inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 1/4 30th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 30th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold 44.4 1/2 1/2 29th inst.
44.4 1/2 1/2 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 29th inst.; 24 1/4 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 29th inst.; 24 3/8 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 62 7/8 29th inst.; 62 3/4 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 29th inst.; 5 1/2 per cent 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 per cent 29th inst 5 15/16 per cent 30th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:-Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 p.c.
Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:-Steady.

Government Securities
Bombay, July 31.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/2/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1940-70 Rs. 77/8.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1935-60 Rs. 90/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/13.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8.
6-1/2 per cent B'way Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:-2nd August settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/2/0 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 102/0/0 5 per cent 1939/44 Rs. 96/6/0.
Tone of Market:-Quiet and Dull.

READY COTTON.
The room rate fixed by the Rate Committee of the Mahajan Association Ltd. for ready Branch were as under:-
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100 Japan T & Co. Berar 270
200 Do Arvi 270
200 Kotak & Co. Khamgaon 270/271
100 Gill & Co. Sindh American 300
100 L K Vasanji & Co. Veraval 260
100 Forbes & Co. Khandesh 258
100 Bombay & Co. Muthia 240
100 Moon Mill Ujain 239
100 H Nensi & Co. Shenabad 282
100 K Devchand & Co. Anjanagaon 291
100 Do Nandura 279

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Cent. Provinces 51 391,801
Total Omras 1,035 2,270,277
Dholera 349 240,113
N.-W. Provinces 62,116
Rajputana 50,366
Sindh-Punjab 49 183,476
Branch 413 194,092
Coompta & Dharwar 210 119,315
Western-Northern 479 59,669
Cocoonada 5
Tinnevely & Camabodia 39,008
Persian 1,704
American 11,169
Egyptian and African 102,692
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 97
Total 2,535 3,373,443

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 25th July. In full-pressed bales Yester. This day year.
Europe 3,766 375,154
Japan & China 5,180 1,637,235
Coast Ports 18,925
Up-country by Rail 130,036
Adopt in harbour for
Europe, China and Japan 16,430
Total 5,946 2,740,803

WHEAT AND SUGAR.
Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:-
Sugar September 2.09 cents.
Sugar December 2.18 cents.
Wheat September 1.47 3/8 Dols.
Wheat December 1.54 3/8 Dols.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 31.
Bombay Dyeing 757, 58, 57, 65, 60, 63, 58.
Century 337, 38, 37, 42, 41.
Colaba 123.
Crescent 98, 100.
Fazul 502, 65, 62, 77, 72, 73-2.
71, 76, 67.
Indore 373, 76.
Madhwa 32.
Nagpur 478, 83.
New Great 170, 72.
Pearl 357, 56, 64, 61, 62, 58.
Shapex 50, 51.
Swadeshi 412, 18.
Birma 735, 38.
Hydro 1,070, 82.
Tiam 132.
Def. 192, 290, 197, 204, 200-10.
Ord. 54-8, 55-4.
3-1/2 per cent 67-3-6, 67-2-0.
1945-55 101-15-0.
Bundi 19, 10-14.
Indian 251, 97, 92, 94, 91-14.
Alcock 303.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, July 31.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 338-12.
Apollo 60 nil 37.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Bareil (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 150
738/12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Branch Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 341/4.
Central India 100, 483/12
Colaba Land Mills 123/12
Crescent 100, 100.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 102/8.
David 250 nil 222/8.
Dawn 230 10y 465.
E. D. Sassoon United 0/8/0.
Elphinstone 200, 142/8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100, nil 67/12
Fazulbhoy 230, 567/8.
Finlay 100-10y 95/12
Frankie Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100, 137/8.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindistan 1,000 60y 1,540.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 107/140.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 76/100
Indore Malwa 100, 134-21, 376/4.

SETTLEMENT. Tata Steel shares opened quiet but improved on some buying by bull operators. At the advance there was some liquidation which caused some decline towards the close. Tata Hydro shares ruled firm with good demand. Cement and Steam shares were in good demand. In the cash section Andras were done at Rs. 562/8. Tata Power 485, Tata Steel Second Pref. 718, Imperial Bank 1,382/8. India Bank Rs. 100/-, Baroda Rs. 76/-, Scindia 910 and Petrol at Rs. 4-10-6.

Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and improved somewhat on bull support. The buying was influenced by reports of improved outlook of the local mill strike. However at the advance there was increased long liquidation with a view to secure profits. The closing tone was rather quiet. It being the last day for squaring open business, large bull business was done to-day. There was good enquiry for Fazzal shares for the next

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STOCKS AND SHARES

LARGE TRANSFER BUSINESS

Some Profit Taking

Bombay, July 31. Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and improved somewhat on bull support. The buying was influenced by reports of improved outlook of the local mill strike. However at the advance there was increased long liquidation with a view to secure profits. The closing tone was rather quiet. It being the last day for squaring open business, large bull business was done to-day. There was good enquiry for Fazzal shares for the next

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Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rs. ONE

For First Twenty Words
AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word

Terms:—CASH with order

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertiser's Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unsolicited replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED ON HIGH PAY—Vacancies everywhere. Apply for a copy of "Guide to Vacancies" enclosing 2 anna stamps. ROYAL EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Narshebandin, DELHI.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—two OFFICE ROOMS fitted with Lights and Fans. Apply to CHARLES LISTER & CO., Narsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING at extremely moderate rates on new machines. REGAL TYPEWRITER CO., 1st floor Yusuf Bldg., Churchgate Street.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadvi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELLE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

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GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming at once cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., Etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Jhurungate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

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WANTED.—An Educated BRIDE-GROOM, below 30 years of age, well settled in life, for an accomplished girl of 18. Only Brahmins of reform views speaking Gujarathi or Hindi should communicate, giving full particulars regarding family history and profession to Box No. 2327 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

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HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR:—THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM a most valuable book on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-5. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad, Deccan.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

OF THE BEST MADE RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, "ROVER" TOURING MOTOR CAR, ETC.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at 65, Queens Road, Opp. Marine Lines Station specially made seasonwood brass and copper inlaid household furniture by Benjamin comprising drawing-room suites, card tables, plate glass, show cases and compactum wardrobe by Benjamin, and also dining and bed-room Jacobean suites of furniture, gramophone, carpets, chestfield suites, office tables, clocks, singer machine, electric lamps, glass, crockery and plate-ware, etc.

(1) "Rover" 5 seater touring motor car. Properly on view and catalogues are ready.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Jacobean and plain very handsome artistic dining, drawing and bed-rooms furniture, double spring cushioned and rich brocade lined Chesterfield suites, cabinets, portable gramophone, Oliver typewriter, office tables, Jacobean and brass double beds, singer machine, electric hall lamps and fans, best silver and plated ornaments, etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 21, Walkeshwar Road, near Chaupatty Sea-face.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES at DeLisle Road (on the West of Byculla Railway Station and opposite Makaba Building), Byculla, on THURSDAY, the 8th August, 1929 at 4.30 p.m. on the premises of the property, by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kazi Noor Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porabundri, the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th June 1923:—All those three pieces of Foras land together with the dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon admeasuring about 2620 square yards and settled under Act VI of 1851, situated at DeLisle Road (Byculla), bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1945 of the Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 4318 and 4321 and Street Nos. 602 and 610a, 606a, 606b and 606c.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Attorney for the Mortgagees, Great Western Building, Bake House Lane, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

Whose Fault?

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY!
DAILY AT 6.15, 8.15 & 10 P.M.

Snickers Giggles Chortles Cuffs Wows they all mean LAUGHS and they're all in THE COMEDY SENSATION—Baby Mine starring KARL DANE GEORGE ARTHUR

EMPIRE THEATRE

6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

MADAME POMPADOUR

with DOROTHY GISH ANTONIO MORENO A STIRRING TALE.

From the Life of France's most Colourful Woman, The Cleopatra of the Court of Louis XV.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6.30 and 10 p.m.

See this Sparkling Comedy of Youth and Pep!

IT CAN BE DONE.

WITH GLEN TRYON SUE CAROL A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

50 PER CENT. DIALOGUE 50 PER CENT. SOUND EFFECTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.

REGINALD DENNY in RED HOT SPEED

Motor Trouble, Heart Trouble and More Trouble.

TONIC

NAROLINA SYRUP For Asthma and Broncho-Pneumonia

And Intoxal Grape Syrup Tonic for Rachitis children and blessing to pregnant women before and after delivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors FERRERO & BRUNIS

Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium. For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-known Hospitals & Doctors.

Sole Agents for—India, Burma and Ceylon. THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co. Ltd., Chemical Dept.

Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by Prof. PRAKASH RAO, Premier Astrologer of India, Mr. Bhujji K. Chotal, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Division Officer, (Kathiawar) Una writes.

20th October 1928—"I have tried many Astrologers, both natives and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Full Annual Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character. Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Re. 2-6-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM CITY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 105,500,000

BRANCHES:

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Batavia Kobe Saigon
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Dairen Nagasaki Samarang
Fengtien Newchwang Shanghai
Hankow New York Sydney
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application. Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

E. WASHIO, Manager

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brainslag and urinal disorders.

Ask for Price list.

The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office: Kalbadvi Road.

SHIPPING.

P & O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SALES & SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLE, LER, CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.

Steamers. Tons. Arrive. Leave.

1929

3 Aug. Ranpurat 10,801

10 " Naldora 11,120

17 " Naldora 11,120

24 " Naldora 11,120

31 " Naldora 11,120

7 Sept. Ranpurat 10,801

14 " Naldora 11,120

21 " Naldora 11,120

28 " Naldora 11,120

5 Oct. Ranpurat 10,801

12 " Naldora 11,120

19 " Naldora 11,120

26 " Naldora 11,120

3 Nov. Ranpurat 10,801

10 " Naldora 11,120

17 " Naldora 11,120

24 " Naldora 11,120

1 Dec. Ranpurat 10,801

8 " Naldora 11,120

15 " Naldora 11,120

22 " Naldora 11,120

29 " Naldora 11,120

6 Jan. Ranpurat 10,801

13 " Naldora 11,120

20 " Naldora 11,120

27 " Naldora 11,120

3 Feb. Ranpurat 10,801

10 " Naldora 11,120

17 " Naldora 11,120

24 " Naldora 11,120

3 April. Ranpurat 10,801

10 " Naldora 11,120

17 " Naldora 11,120

24 " Naldora 11,120

1 May. Ranpurat 10,801

8 " Naldora 11,120

15 " Naldora 11,120

22 " Naldora 11,120

29 " Naldora 11,120

6 June. Ranpurat 10,801

13 " Naldora 11,120

20 " Naldora 11,120

27 " Naldora 11,120

4 July. Ranpurat 10,801

11 " Naldora 11,120

18 " Naldora 11,120

25 " Naldora 11,120

1 Aug. Ranpurat 10,801

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12 " Naldora 11,120

19 " Naldora 11,120

26 " Naldora 11,120

2 Jan. Ranpurat 10,801

9 " Naldora 11,120

16 " Naldora 11,120

23 " Naldora 11,120

30 " Naldora 11,120

6 Feb. Ranpurat 10,801

13 " Naldora 11,120

20 " Naldora 11,120

27 " Naldora 11,120

SHIPPING.

NYK

OR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers. Tons. Arrive. Leave.

Haruna Maru 10500

Awa Maru 8000

Kamo Maru 8000

Enageto Maru 5001

Katori Maru 10000

Tamba Maru 5845

Atsuta Maru 8000

Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5976

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Atsuta Maru 5976

Atsuta Maru 5

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Cheshires v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Lok Tilak Anniversary Day, Meeting at Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m., Sjt. J. B. Patel presiding.

FRIDAY, August 2.
The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails of July 18, arrives at 6 a.m.
Harwood League Football: Attached Section v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 3.
The s.s. "Ranpura" with the home-bound mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League Football: R. A. v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.; Cheshires v. Warwick, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 5.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League Football: Usters v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.
Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will continue the series of lectures on Gita in Marathi at Patkar's New Blocks, Bandra, on Saturday, at 9 p.m. The Swami will also conduct a Pravaachan on Jnaneshwari in Marathi at Sarawati Colony, Santa Cruz, on Monday, the 5th instant, at 9 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
A shorthand speed class will be conducted in the South Indian Association Hall from to-day (Thursday) for the benefit of the members of the Association between 9 and 10 p.m. every day. Those who wish to join the class may give their names to the Secretaries.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver a public lecture on "The Equipment for Public Life" to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Brotherhood Hall, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.
Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting for ladies will be held to-day (Thursday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, for the celebration of the late Lok Tilak Anniversary, when Sashtri Purshotam Narhari Godse will deliver lectures on the first part of Bhagwad Gita.

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASSES AT PAREL.
The Dadas Dist. Co-operative Institute has decided to hold Secretaries Training Classes in Marathi, for the benefit of the Secretaries and other members of the Co-operative Societies in Dadas and Parel, and also for the benefit of general public interested in the Co-operative Movement. From 5th instant, at the Currumbay Institute, Delisle Road, Parel, Bombay, every day at 6-30 p.m. No fees will be charged for attending the Classes. Persons desirous of availing the use of such classes are requested to enlist their names to the Secretary Dadas Co-operative Institute, Kashawala, Dadas, or to the Secretary Currumbay Institute, Delisle Road, Bombay 43.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR MUSLIM GIRLS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MAHIM.

A meeting of the Muslim residents of Mahim and Dharavi will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Municipal Mahim Urdu Boys' schools, above the Post Office, Cadell Road, Mahim, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Chairman, Schools Committee, Bombay, to request the Muslim public of the two localities to arrange to send their non-attending girls of compulsory age, i.e., between 6 and 10 years of age to schools, as compulsion in their case is to be in force from to-day (Thursday), and to heartily co-operate with the Corporation and the Schools Committee in their work.

THE SEX PROBLEM.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Dr. N. A. Thothoti will deliver a series of five public lectures on "The Sex Problem in Indian National Reconstruction" in the Lecture Hall, South Wing, University Buildings. The lectures will be delivered on Saturday at 6 p.m., beginning with Saturday (20th instant). The subjects of the lectures will be: (1) The male and the female in the economy of life. (2) Marriage from the racial point of view. (3) Orthodox views and practice of marriage and sex relations. (4) Modern tendencies of marriage and sex relations. (5) Suggestions for reconstruction.

Lok Tilak Anniversary Day

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, to celebrate the 9th Anniversary Day of the late Lok Bal Gangadhar Tilak, when Sjt. Jehangir B. Patel will preside and Sjt. Jammadas M. Mehta, B. G. Kher, R. S. Paddidri and others will speak on the occasion.

PROCESSION FROM SIRDAR GRHA TO CHAUPATTI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a procession of Congress Volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corp, Hindustani Seva Dal, Manviki Hindu Swayamsadak Mandal Volunteer Corp and other Volunteer Corps will start from the Sirdar Griha, Crawford Market, to-day (Thursday), at 8 a.m. and go to the Tilak Samadhi at Chaupatti. A procession arranged under the auspices of the Bhuleswar (C Ward) District Congress Committee and several other Institutions and the Volunteer Corps will join them at the Sirdar Griha. Volunteers on their way, will make collections for the proposed Tilak Statue to be raised at Chaupatti.

OBSERVANCE AT KALBADEVI.
Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Nar Narayan Temple (Kalbadevi Road) to celebrate the death Anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak when Mr. Balubhai T. Desai will preside. Dr. Sawarkar, Seth Narayanlal Bansal and others will speak on the occasion.

OBSERVANCE AT PAREL.
The Death Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak will be celebrated by the Hindoo Sabha, Parel Branch, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at the Shivaji Vayam Mandir, Bhoiwada, Parel, when Dr. M. B. Udgankar will speak on "Lokmanya and Religion."

OBSERVANCE AT CHINCH-POKLY.
Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal at Chinchpokly the 9th Anniversary of late Lok Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Thursday), at 8-0 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hingmatra Prasadik Bhajan Mandal's Hall, Chinchpokly. Mr. S. A. Dandekar will speak on the "Work of Lokmanya" of the great departed leader. Dr. R. K. Gavande will preside. The programme is as under: 7-30 to 8-0 p.m. (S. T.) for prayer, 8-0 to 10-0 p.m. (S. T.) for lecture and 10-0 to 11-0 p.m. (S. T.) for Bhajan.

THE CAPITOL.

Owing to an accumulation of films upon their hands the management of the Capitol changed their programme from Wednesday. They are now screening the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer comedy "Baby Mine." Karl Dane and George K. Arthur, who proved themselves one of the greatest comedy teams in history, in "Rookies" are at it again in "Baby Mine." They have a lot of help this time, however, for in this picture no less a personage than Charlotte Greenwood appears. "Baby Mine" was a famous stage play, and one of the greatest comedy successes before the footlights, before Robert Z. Leonard produced it in the form of a whirlwind of laughs now to be seen at the Capitol. In the screen version many things are added that make further hilarity—the comical adventures of Dane and Arthur as "mishrah" boys in the "University of Vertebral Manipulation." For instance, Dane's comical courtship of the elongated Miss Greenwood, the frantic chase for the stolen babies purloined to convince Dane of his parenthood and Arthur's sticky, flaming and wholly ridiculous adventure with the blue-berried pie—these are all uproarious high spots in a steady flood of laughs. The story opens in the college. Dane is catapulted into a romance with Charlotte to give Arthur and Louis Lorraine a chance to marry—and then there's a quarrel between husband and wife that the conspirators try to patch up by persuading Dane that he's become a father. The costumes of the "college boys" are absurd, as is the hilarious plot—in fact, there's not a serious moment in the entire conglomerate—and Dane and Arthur are exercising in their adventures, "Baby Mine" will be one of the screen's champion laughmakers for many a long day.

NOTICE.

A MADKASI WOMAN STRANDED.

A Madrasse Brahmin old woman, by name Alahala Ammal, a native of Timampet near Vanipampet, who has come to Bombay in search of her son Mr. Ramakrishnan, is stranded at Victoria Terminus. She has been taken to the residence of Mr. V. R. Murty, No. 7, Anand Bhuvan, Supari Bazaar Road, near Poi Bavandi, Parel. Will Mr. Ramakrishnan, whose address is not known, call at the above address and take her.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

Thousands of People Rendered Homeless

CROP AND CATTLE WASHED AWAY & RUINED

KARACHI, July 31.

With the improvement in the train and telegraph traffic, news is coming through, of great damage done and distress caused by week-end downpour over the southern part of Sind.

Lives have been lost, houses have collapsed, property and crops have been destroyed and thousands of cattle drowned by the resultant floods. Acute distress prevails in the most fertile towns and villages and hundreds of homeless and starving people are seeking refuge from the deluge. Reports from main towns and district headquarters are terrible enough but the plight of smaller towns and villages will be unknown till the floods have subsided and roads become passable.

PLIGHT OF NAWABSHAH.

At Nawabshah where the town was under several feet of water the people assisted and directed by officials toiled throughout 24 hours digging channels to drain away the floods. The Collector's bungalow and other official buildings are being used to shelter the refugees.

Similar flood conditions prevail at Tandallayar, Talhar, Vadin and Hala. At the latter place damage to house property is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

3 PERSONS DROWNED.

At Hyderabad three persons were drowned, and three killed by house collapses, three by electrocution resulting from live cables and many were injured. In Hyderabad District half the rice crop has been destroyed whilst in the southern half of Sind generally, between 10,000 to 15,000 heads of livestock is estimated to have been lost.

Granaries have been damaged and stocks ruined. Reports hitherto indicate that Mirpurkas town had not recovered from the previous floods, when the rain added to the prevailing distress. Thousands of people are homeless through destruction of houses. Every possible serviceable building is being commandeered to house the homeless. Several surrounding villages have been entirely washed away and refugees are wearily travelling to towns.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY

PROVINCIAL BRANCHES

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party at Allahabad the following will organise Nationalist Muslim Parties in the Provinces: Bengal: Messrs. Mojibur Rahman and Samsuddin and Akram Khan. Bihar: Shaha Mohammad Zubair Sir Ali Imam, Prof. Abdul Bari. K. Sherwan, M. Masud Ali Nadvi, Chandhri Khilazumman, and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. Delhi: Mr. Arif Haeri, Mr. Asad Ali, Mr. Abdul Haq. Bombay and Sind: Mr. S. A. Brevi, Maulvi Mohammad Ali and Mr. Yusuf Mehrali. Punjab: Maulana Abdul Qadir, Dr. Mohammad Alam, Malik Barkat Ali, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. N.-W. F. P.: Mr. Habibullah, Hakim Abdul Jalil Navi. Madras: Seth Yakub Hassan, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan. Central Provinces: Mr. Samiullah Khan. Assam: Mr. Tayyabullah.

BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE

EXPENDITURE FOR A GIRL GUIDES' CAMP SANCTIONED

A meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee was held on Tuesday, Mr. J. B. Boman Behram presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mrs. Shufti C. Tyabji stating that it was proposed to hold an All-India Girls' Guide Camp in Ganeshkhind this year for ten days from October 28th to November 4th. It was requested to send ten girl guides for the camp.

On the proposition of Prof. V. G. Rao the Committee resolved to sanction Rs. 250 for the expenditure to send ten girls.

NEW IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN

PROPOSAL REFERRED BACK TO COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust on Tuesday, Dr. M. C. Javie moved that the scheme of raising a new Trust Loan be accepted. Mr. J. S. Patel moved an amendment that the scheme be referred back to a Committee.

Mr. Patel said that the Committee had recommended the terms of the Loan on the suggestions of Messrs. Mervanji and Sons without inviting opinion from other firms of brokers. Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz supported the amendment.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas supporting the amendment said that he did so on quite different grounds. Owing to Government's present Loan policy which was meant to support 18d. ratio the investors were afraid of investing their money in long term loans with the result that the financial resources of the City and the province had been reduced. Two years ago the financial condition of the City was much better but even then the scheme of the Trust for raising loans by tenders was not very successful and therefore they had to borrow money through private offers.

Dr. Viegas was opposed to secret tenders.

Mr. Lakshmidas Tairse also supported the amendment.

On votes being taken, Mr. Patel's amendment was declared carried.

INDECENT PROPOSALS TO BANANA HAWKER

Parsi Lady TO THE RESCUE OF THE WOMAN

ACCUSED CONVICTED

Phudoo Bhagoo was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, on a charge of outraging the modesty of Anusayabhai, a Hindu hawker woman.

Mr. Spencer, who opened the case for the prosecution, stated that Anusayabhai the complainant was seated on Wednesday morning near the Clock Tower, with a basket of plain tains, when the accused went and sat near her. He then took some plain tains and began to make indecent overtures to her which Anusayabhai resented whereupon the accused began to molest her. She was struggling to free herself from the clutches of the accused, when fortunately, a Parsi lady going that way in a motor car, seeing the struggle stopped the car, and the chauffeur succeeded in freeing the woman from the accused. The police, on being communicated with, arrived on the scene and arrested the accused.

INDECENT PROPOSALS.

Anusayabhai in her evidence deposed that she was sitting in front of the Clock Tower at about 11-30 a.m., when the accused approached and sat by her side. He then selected some plantains after which he began to make indecent overtures to her. The accused is alleged to have told the woman that he used to pay some money to such women and take them to his place, and asked her whether she was willing to do the same. She expressed her strong disapproval at the indecent proposal, whereupon the accused tried to outrage her modesty. A struggle ensued between the two, seeing which a car which happened to be passing lady that way stopped there. The driver of the car came to her rescue, and when freed from the clutches of the accused, she beat the accused with her chappals. The police then arrived, and arrested the accused.

The accused, pleaded not guilty and stated that the complainant had called him a pimp.

After hearing further evidence, the accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STOP PRESS

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 31.
Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade will represent Britain at the Hague Reparations Conference.

—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN BRIAND GOVT.

LONDON, July 31.
Paris.—The Chamber by 325 votes to 136 voted confidence in Briand Government. The Socialists and Communists voted against the Government. The Radicals abstained from vote and the Centre supported the Government.

KILL THE RAILS

How a young student was crashed under a train at Matungi on Monday was told to the Coroner's jury on Wednesday. The evidence showed that an electric train was going towards Bombay from Matungi, when suddenly Vishnupad Karwar, a student, dashed from the rear of the train to cross the line. At that time the Nagpur Mail was passing along the same line at a speed of 40 miles an hour and Vishnupad was run over. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT

G. K. UNION LEADERS' APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The hearing was finished of the appeals filed by Messrs. Deshpande and Randive, leaders of the Girgaum Kamgar Union against the sentences of six weeks' imprisonment passed by Mr. Jungiawala Magistrate for being members of an unlawful assembly alleged to have been convened in contravention of the Police Commissioner's prohibition.

CROWN COUNSEL'S ARGUMENTS.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, representing the Crown, continued his arguments and argued that the order issued by the Police Commissioner was not a "public notice" and hence Section 137 could not apply to the same. In regard to such orders the legislature apparently left to the discretion of the Commissioner the method and manner in which such written orders should be communicated to a large body of unknown individuals. It was urged to argue that the Commissioner of Police should have known in advance that the members of an unlawful assembly or procession and if the section was to be construed in that manner, then it would be absolutely inoperative.

The Police Act also laid down that service of a summons could be validly effected by serving it on the Secretary of a corporate body. Further in the present case a police sepoymen proclaimed the order by reading a Marathi version of it along with the beating of a "bataki" not only in all the important thoroughfares of the mill area, but also at the foot of the Curry Road Bridge and also near the Union Offices. Copies of this order were also pasted near the Kumbhar Chawl where the meeting was held and also on the premises of the Union. When the accused managed to get hold of a copy of the unissued orders in a surreptitious manner, it was absurd to suggest that they were blithely ignorant of the subsequent order.

OBJECT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The next point to be considered was whether the common object of the assembly was to disobey the order and, thus commit an offence under Section 188 of the C. P. C. This was clearly proved by the fact that the meeting was held in the police area, if any attempt is made by the police or by anybody else to disperse the meeting, the work of the meeting should be carried on. Even if any arrests are made the meeting should proceed.

MAGISTRATE IMPORTS SOMETHING NOT ON RECORD.

As regards the statements occurring in the course of the Magistrate's judgment that "as soon as the accused were arrested a shower of brickbats, stones and missiles came from the direction of Kumbhar Chawl" Mr. Velinker admitted that it was not based on any evidence on record. Perhaps the learned Magistrate in this particular instance had imported something which was within his personal knowledge but which was not on record, into his judgment.

Mr. Thakore in reply, contended that section 23 (3) of the Police Act empowered the Commissioner to issue orders regulating the proceedings of a meeting in a public place or proscribing the route for a procession. But the Act did not authorise the Commissioner to prohibit meetings in a private place.

Mr. Thakore cited rulings of various High Courts in support of his contention.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

CAR DASHES INTO TRAM CAR

TRAM DRIVER INJURED

A terrible collision between a motor car and a tram car occurred in front of the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday afternoon resulting in the car being completely smashed to pieces.

It appears that a tram car was going along Esplanade Road towards Queen's Statue when car No. X-2869 which was coming in the opposite direction along the tram line, collided with the tram car. The driver of the tram car was injured and removed to hospital and the driver of the car escaped without injury.

STEADY PROGRESS IN ATTENDANCE

MEN FROM UP-COUNTRY RESUME WORK

PREPARATIONS FOR "COMMUNISTS DAY"

In spite of vigorous picketing the number of attendance to the mills on Wednesday showed a steady progress. Besides several strikers, there are a large number of men who come from Up-country to take up their former work, which they had left at the beginning of the strike.

Kashibai, a woman volunteer, who was convicted at the Mazgaon Police Court for disorderly behaviour near the Simplex Mill on Tuesday and fined Rs. 75, did not pay the fine and preferred to go to jail for three weeks. The strikers are urging the women to take up picketing and go to jail for their principle.

August 1st is the "Communists' Day," and the strikers are going to observe it to-day on a grand scale.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON C. T. MANAGER OF G. I. P. RAILWAY

In the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, lately, the following resolutions were passed:—

A resolution was passed to send a deputation of six members to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to discuss the question of overcrowding in trains leaving Poona for Bombay.

It was resolved to send letters of condolence to the bereaved families of late Mr. B. F. Madan and Sheth Purshotam Vishram Marji who were member and patron of this Association.

It was resolved that Mr. N. A. Dechar be thanked for asking questions in the Bombay Legislative Council as regards the representation of this Association on the Advisory Committees of the G. I. P. and B. R. and C. I. Railways and Mr. M. S. Bhatnagar be requested to draw the attention of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway to the relief given by Government to reconsider the matter.

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

INDIAN APPOINTED AS ACTING CHIEF OFFICER

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday Mr. Meyer Nissim, the president, expressed his pleasure at the appointment of Mr. N. D. Mehta as the Acting Chief Officer and said Mr. Mehta was the first Indian to hold that post. Mr. Mehta, he said had a brilliant career in Ahmedabad and as Deputy Commissioner and Reforms Commissioner of Bombay Municipality, he had made a name. The president hoped that the Board would and in Mr. Mehta an excellent officer.

LATE MR. DADACHANJI.

Dr. M. C. Javie then moved a resolution expressing Board's regret at the death of Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, Acting Chief Officer of the Improvement Trust which took place on June 28. Several trustees associated themselves with the president and the resolution was passed, the trustees standing as a mark of respect.

SOLICITOR WINS HIS CASE

OWNERSHIP UNDER HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, at the High Court in the suit filed by Mr. Bhimji Solicitor to recover the price of a motor car which had been sold by the Bombay Trust Corporation for his failure to pay the instalments under a hire purchase agreement.

The plaintiff had purchased a Dodge Car for Rs. 5150 from the defendant company. As he failed to pay the third instalment on the due date, the Company took possession of the car at the plaintiff's house while he was away, and sold it to recover the balance of the price—out of its proceeds.

His Lordship observed that in a transaction of hire purchase system as it obtains in England, the ownership remains with the person who parts with the article and the person receiving it is only entitled to use it on payment of the hire. But whether a transaction like the one in the present case was of that type or not, was to be decided by a construction of the agreement.

On a true construction of the agreement in this case, His Lordship held the transaction was one for sale and that the plaintiff's failure to pay the instalment did not affect his ownership, though the defendants were entitled to possession of the car under the agreement.

His Lordship, therefore, passed a decree for Rs. 5200 in favour of the plaintiff.

Latest Cotton

Quotations

NEW YORK FUTURES 31 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 31.

Previous Closing 1905

To-day's Opening 1925

Difference plus.20

To-day's Closing 1936

Difference plus.31

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 20 points. But the prices declined 12 points from the opening level on profit taking. Unfavourable weather stimulated buying and prices rose 36 points. At this level renewed profit-taking caused a relapse of 4 points and the market soon revived and closed strong with a rise of 31 points.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 31.

Previous Closing 10.08

To-day's Opening 10.06

Difference .02

To-day's Closing 10.08

Difference NIL.

Against expected decline of 9 points the Liverpool Cotton market opened firm at a decline of 2 points on unfavourable weather reports. The market ruled very steady throughout the day and closed at unchanged prices. Middling American Spot cotton advanced 8 points to 10.00 while Egyptian closed 20 points higher at 17.10.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Thursday the Liverpool Cotton market is expected to open at a rise of 9 points while Broads A/M is expected to be Rs. 300.

COTTON CROP SCARE.

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cable today from their Liverpool friends in reply to their enquiry:—

Weevil reports numerous. Difficult to form definite opinion. If damage proves material market would go higher. However, we think the South is attempting to raise a crop scare

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zation, Specialized Banking and
Specialized Secretarial Work are our
students (including two ladies).
Only two Bombay students other
than ours secured D.Com. in Ac-
countancy.

LATEST 1929 RESULTS IN
G.D.A.

40 per cent passed—the highest
percentage in Bombay Presidency,
if not in India, including those
trained through post.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and
Chartered Insurance Experts (A. C.
I. I.), ours are the only Indian
Institute students successful. In
Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.),
ours are the only students who hold
Fellowship Diplomas and our last
successes are several times higher
than all the Institutions put together.

In the London Chamber of Com-
merce, we have for the past twenty-
nine years, year after year, secured
the highest numbers of honors, sub-
jects and passes.

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Whose Fault ?

The
Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1932.

The System Must Go.

As was announced by the Gov-
ernor of Bombay in his opening
speech in the Legislative Council,
the Finance Department has just
issued a memorandum regarding the
present financial position of the Pre-
sidency. It is a doleful document
calculated to confirm the Governor's
opinion that the Presidency is
dangerously near the point, if it has
not already passed it, when com-
mitments cannot be met unless either
expenditure is reduced or additional
resources are found. The memo-
randum shows that the position has
considerably worsened during the
last five years and that the debt
charges are frightfully high. Even
assuming that the Sukkur Barrage
project will pay for itself—a very
premature assumption indeed—the
net annual burden of debt charges
is estimated at 63 lakhs. It is ad-
mitted that "most of the increase
in debt charges is on account of
that unavoidable heritage, the Devel-
opment Department." But was the
heritage really unavoidable? Gov-
ernment hold educational expan-
sion and prohibition responsible
for the greater part of the "total
worsening", as if they had thrown
away good money on doubtful pro-
jects. Anticipating the objection
that inadequate retrenchment was
also appreciably responsible for the
financial stringency, Government
state: "Retrenchment in expendi-
ture has been and still is the sub-
ject of constant examination. But
Government are satisfied that in
most departments, at any rate, re-
trenchment has been carried as far
as is practicable. . . . And any fur-
ther steps in that direction could
only be taken by the closing down
of selected departments and entirely
depriving the public of their
services."

It is clear that the object of the
memorandum is partly to persuade
the higher authorities to revise the
Meston Award and partly to per-
suade the Council to refrain from
pressing for rapid advance in pri-
mary education and prohibition, or
in the alternative to accept fresh
taxation. The Legislature is
naturally loth to impose additional
taxes upon the public unless it has
better control over the revenue so
as to prevent reckless extravagance
like that of the Development De-
partment. Besides, the Council
rightly insists on exhausting the
possibilities of retrenchment before
voting more taxes. It is untenable
for Government to say that they
have carried retrenchment far
enough. They cannot maintain that
they have abolished many
superfluous posts like those of Com-
missioners and others, till India-
nisation is carried much further than
it is so far, till the Government's
annual "trek" to and from the
hills is abolished, till in fact every
Department is thoroughly over-
hauled. It is impossible to believe
in Government's professions of re-
trenchment when in the same breath
they demand a lakh more for the
Bombay City Police Force, a good

part of which amount they could
easily have saved from the sums
thrown away on the needlessly large
C. I. D. section. The people of
Bombay are taxed heavily enough,
the riots in all probability being
unduly taxed, as the Bardoli En-
quiry Committee's findings would
suggest. If with the revenue the
people pay Government cannot give
them even free primary education,
there must be something grievously
wrong with that system of govern-
ment and that system must go.

More Money for Bombay Police

The Bombay Legislative Council
passed "new con" a supplementary
grant on Tuesday for increased ex-
penditure on the Bombay City Police
force. The grant provides a
recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,01,468
and a non-recurring one of Rs.
49,238 and the Home Member in
moving for this increase in expendi-
ture sought to disarm the opposi-
tion of the mofussil members by
assuring them that Government
thought the problems of the mofus-
sil in preserving law and order were
as important as those of Bombay
but they had not enough money to
do what they desired for the mofus-
sil. What Government desired to
do for Bombay was amply indicat-
ed in the Home Member's speech
and it only emphasized the wide
difference in the outlook as regards
methods of securing the preserva-
tion of public peace, between the re-
presentatives of the people and the
Government. Mr. Hotson's speech
betrayed a lamentable distrust of an
Indian detective agency for the
Police force. The most important
thing that he seems to
have learnt as a lesson
of the recent riots is that there must
be an increase in the non-Indian
ranks of Police Officers in Bombay.
The money voted by the Legislature
will be largely spent on the addi-
tion of 36 new sergeants to the
force of 59 now in service. The
sergeants do admirable work. But
so do Indian officers. The public
demand has always been not that
the Police should be inadequately
staffed or insufficiently equipped or
trained but that it is the duty of
Government to secure a far better
type of constable, and to train him
better, to see that men who have
made their mark in the lower rungs
of the ladder secure inspecutorial
work and to regard the whole prob-
lem of police reform from the
vital point of view of securing
harmonious relations between the
police and the public.

There was no guarantee in the
Member's speech that the two lakhs
to be spent on the Bombay Police
will not be sliced away from
grants on nation-building depart-
ments nor did Mr. Hotson care to
show sympathetic consideration for
the valuable suggestions made by
non-official members for securing to
the Police larger co-operation
from the public in
times of emergency when excite-
ment runs high and there is danger
to public peace. He threw cold
water on the practical suggestion
for the establishment of a Civic
Guard, indicating again his distrust
of any volunteer effort on the part
of educated Indians to co-
operate with the Police in
the preservation of law and
order. While Indians of social
standing find it difficult to secure
licences to possess fire-arms Euro-
peans or Anglo-Indians can secure
them with the greatest ease. It was
pointed out during the debate
that some Indian Honorary Magis-
trates were refused licences. The
ridicule poured by Mr. Hotson on a
particular member of this class who
did not know how to load a revolver
although he possessed a revolver
for nine years was as irrelevant as it
was supercilious. If the Govern-
ment were to do the thing which
according to Mr. Hotson they had

"long in mind" and agree to train
a Civic Guard, there would be
enough Indians available who would
know how to handle revolvers in
self-defence and as a volunteer
adjunct to the Police force in times
of "emergency."

A Minister's Deal in Land

Questions in the Council elicited
from Government the following
facts: "that the Hon. Sir Ghulam
Hussain Hidayatullah purchased
privately occupied land in the
Barrage area before he assumed his
present office and after the Lloyd
Barrage Project had been finally
planned to include the area within
which such land was situated" and
that part of the land was purchased
by the General Member "in part-
nership with a Deputy Superin-
tendent of Police." In other words
the present General Member pur-
chased some land in the Barrage
area when he was a Minister, know-
ing full well, on the strength of in-
formation not available to the pub-
lic, that the land would come within
the sphere of the Barrage operations
and would at once rise in value. It
is said that the value of the land
in question has risen nearly ten
times. It must also be stated, in
fairness to the General Member,
that he duly informed Government
of his intended purchase. The
question still arises whether the
purchase was proper. The Home
Member's defence that the land was
purchased not from Government but
from a private owner and that
rules regulating the conduct of a
Minister are different from those
for other Government servants is
utterly irrelevant. The case is clearly
governed by Section 124 of the
Government of India Act which
specifically forbids even a Minister
to have any "concern in" or "any
dealings or transactions by way of
trade or business in any part of
India for the benefit of himself or
of any other person otherwise than
as a shareholder in any joint stock
company." It is possible that the
purchase of land for investment and
not for a prospective sale does
not come under "trade or business"
as understood in the Section. But
it would have been best for the
General Member to be above suspi-
cion.

A MEMORY OF LOKA- MANYA TILAK

(BY JEHLANGIE J. VAKIL)

A room full of people,
Young men, full-blooded,
Full of life, serious, impatient.
A sprinkling of English, and young
men from India,
Excited, strung, tense
With the coming event.
Waiting—waiting with compressed
lips.
Flashing eyes, set jaw.
The coming of the Hero.
Low murmurs.
Like sharp flashes of lightning,
Run thro' the room.
Suddenly... silence; a deep hush.
They rise... for whom?
For that small figure,
That insignificant figure.
Entering the room. A man,
Broken, spent, withered.
Searred, jagged, like a tree-stump
Blasted by lightning;
Like the roofless, blackened, sooty
walls
Of a house burnt down:
A victim to brute strength,
Twisted, tortured, crushed, nailed
through,
Wring, dry,
Flattened under titanic anvils.
A small man
A weak man—decrepit...
Pitiful as he hobbles up to the
platform,
Poorly, almost shabbily dressed.
Can this be he whom all await?
A nation's spokesman—this the
Power.
The wrath, the sacrifice, courage,
... (Continued on page 8.)

MENACE TO CITIZENS' RIGHTS "SAFEGUARDING OF LIFE AND PROPERTY"!

(BY JUNIUS.)

The two Bills, proposed by the
Government of Bombay to be sub-
mitted to the Legislative Council,
confer, between them, as much
power as the most autocratic Gov-
ernment could desire; and it is a
significant anomaly of our exist-
ing situation that those who
have in the past cried themselves
hoarse in protest against the
principles underlying these Bills
are to-day leagued in hysterical
demand in support of those
Bills. It would, therefore, be
not out of place altogether to ana-
lyse the specific proposals in the
Bills a little more fully, not only
as a measure of education for the
public at large, but also as a
kind of index to the situation as
it is rapidly developing.

ASSAULT ON WORKERS' RIGHTS.

Bill No. XX of 1929, as the
proposal "to make the offence of
criminal intimidation cognizable
in times of emergency" is called,
does not create any new of-
fence, but only modifies the exist-
ing procedure so as to add to
the powers of the Police in taking
cognizance of complaints which
the complainants of their own
accord feel too weak or too indif-
ferent to prosecute to their legal
conclusion. Considering that
the mill-owners had felt and urged,
all along the recent strikes,
that the continuance of the in-
dustrial unrest and disputes was
really due to the ability of the
workers' organisations to exert
pressure on workmen otherwise
willing to resume work; and that
if the said exertion of undue
pressure could be eliminated or
made a cognizable offence, they
would be able to get more work-
ers, who are to-day being kept
off because of their fears of the
organisers.—the scope of the
proposed law ought, in fairness,
to have been definitely confined
to the case of these Trade or In-
dustrial Disputes only. Even
that would have granted to the
executive far more powers than

it is right for a community as-
piring to real self-government to
do; for the Bill in essence, if not
in words, amounts to denying to
the workers' organisers the right
to use every peaceful means, in-
cluding picketing and persuasion,
to consolidate their ranks to
eliminate the black-legs from
among them, to hearten and
strengthen and fortify the weak
and the wavering, so as to be able
to put forth greater energy and
more effective effort in the strug-
gle against the capitalist em-
ployers. But even granting that
there is some force,—if not
truth,—in the mill-owners' con-
tention; and that, therefore, such
powers should be granted to the
executive for a short while,—if
only as an experimental mea-
sure,—it does not, by any
means, follow that the legisla-
ture would be well advised to
make the Act as wide and gen-
eral as the terms of the Bill now
before the Council seeks to do.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

Section 3 of the Bill makes the
intention of the Government too
clear to be mistaken:—
"The local Government, if
satisfied that the public tran-
quillity in the Presidency area
or any part thereof is endan-
gered by the prevalence of in-
timidation, may, at any time
by notification in the Bombay
Government Gazette, declare
that a state of emergency
exists, and shall set forth the
reasons for such declaration in
the notification."
Since the "State of Emergency"
here contemplated is nowhere de-
fined; and since what constitutes
an "emergency" comes thus wi-
thin the absolute discretion of
Government, it is not impossible
to feel that the powers here-
by conferred might, in practice,
amount to too great a margin of
executive authority and discre-
tion to be perfectly consistent
with our ideas of self-government,
and of free institutions. Even,

if this power has to be granted to
the Executive, the safeguard must
be provided that the "emergen-
cy" be clearly defined, so as to
make it possible for a judicial tri-
bunal, working away from the
excitement of the moment that
an executive, with the best of mo-
tives, is liable to, to review and
pronounce on the fact of the
"emergency" having occurred.
Not to define the "emergency";
and to leave the Executive Gov-
ernment with the sole discretion
to say when the "emergency" oc-
curs, is to leave the public at a
very considerable disadvantage.
Even in countries where the ex-
ecutive is not exposed to the dis-
trust and suspicion common in
India under present conditions,
such powers will be viewed with
the utmost distrust and hostility
if the community in question has
the slightest regard for personal
freedom. And the question in
this instance is the more com-
plicated, inasmuch as the "Emer-
gency" is not to be with refer-
ence to a trade dispute only.
That used to be the burden of
the song, almost *ad nauseam*, of
the mill-owners; and that, in
strict fairness, was what the
Governor's Conference had pro-
mised them by way of relief, i.e.
to make intimidation of their
alleged "loyal" workmen a cog-
nizable offence. Why then
should Government now seek to
use the capitalists' demand as a
thin edge of the wedge, and de-
mand far more extensive powers
for the executive than was origi-
nally intended or asked for? The
preamble needs to be very drasti-
cally redrafted, if the interests
and liberties of the public at large
are not to be callously sacri-
ficed, in a vain endeavour to
assure, and doubly reassure, the
capitalist class.
The other Bill, No. XXI, "to
safeguard life and property in the
Presidency area," is, if any-
thing, even more objectionable.
It definitely creates a new of-
(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Wise Decision.

A message from Nanking states
that the Chinese Government has
decided to submit the question of
Sino-Soviet differences to the Le-
ague of Nations. This is a wise de-
cision and will encourage America
and the Western Powers, keenly an-
xious to secure a settlement of these
differences by peaceful negotiations,
in their efforts to persuade the con-
tendants that a way out of the
impasse is possible if both of them
remember that as signatories to the
Kellogg Pact the responsibility on
them not to take recourse to armed
conflict is all the greater and that
at Geneva they will find an atmos-
phere in which an amicable solution
of their differences can be helped
forward by the other signatories to
the Pact. The Soviet Government
is reported to have rejected the di-
rect Chinese overtures for negotia-
tions, but it will be to the interest
of that Government readily to ac-
cept the intervention of the League.

Lure of Councils.

Presiding over the Chingleput Dis-
trict Conference on Sunday last, the
Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu made
out a plausible case for the
Congress continuing to work in the
Councils. Putting his case in a nut-
shell, he said: "The advocacy of
the Congress case in the Councils
served to stimulate public life and
revive the drooping and waning en-
thusiasm of the people. Congress-
men in the Councils have undoubt-
edly done something to counteract
the reactionary tendencies of the
bureaucracy and their henchmen on
many an occasion, toned down the
harmful effects of several undesir-
able pieces of legislation, and gen-
erally created a national atmosphere
in the country by the wide publicity
which the proceedings of legisla-
tures naturally command."

A Significant Admission.

The case is very plausibly stated.
We cannot deny the publicity en-
joyed by the Councilors, a sort of
stimulant they have continuously

administered to the public, their at-
tempt to resist the bureaucracy, or
their success in "toning down" re-
actionary legislation here and there.
Nobody denies this. Councilors
even in the pre-Reform days could
claim to have done about as much.
But to admit their claims is only
to admit that a bauble may be pre-
tended or that a bitter pill may have
a sugar coating. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu
himself gave away his case when he
admitted that Councilors only won
"several moral victories, material
victories being impossible under the
Constitution." It is solely on the
ground that under the existing Con-
stitution material victories are im-
possible in the Councils that many
Congressmen would betake them-
selves to a field where they are their
own masters.

Encouraging Indian Pilots.

The Bombay Port Trust deserves
to be congratulated on its decision
to award two handsome scholar-
ships of Rs. 100 each per month,
tenable for three years, to select-
ed Cadets of the Training Ship
"Dufferin". It is to be noted that
the scholarships will be awarded
only to such Cadets as have com-
pleted the full course on board the
"Dufferin", continue their sea ca-
reer and obtain satisfactory reports
from their employers. The Trust
has also promised to assist holders
of the scholarship to obtain appren-
ticeship with a shipping company
and to continue the payment of
Rs. 100 per month during periods of
unemployment due to causes over
which the holder has no control.
The Trust does not, however, bind
itself to find eventual employment
for the scholarship holders but
promises to give preference of se-
lection to them if they apply for
vacancies in the Pilot Service. We
trust racial discrimination will
not affect this promise of prefer-
ence.

Divide and Rule.

The people of Berar and their
representatives in the Central Pro-
vinces Legislature will, we are sure,
not fail to take notice of the signi-
ficant remark of the Governor of
the Central Provinces in reply to

an address of welcome from the
citizens of Ellichpur, a growing in-
dustrial centre in Berar. Satirically
telling them that he only wished "he
could see his way to promising
everything everywhere" he took
the opportunity of twit-
ting the Beraris in re-
gard to the financial settlement ar-
rived at between their province and
the Hindi-speaking portions of the
composite territory he administered.
Sir Montagu Butler remarked
"Under the financial settlement
with the Central Provinces much
money had been poured into Berar
in recent years, but this generous
treatment had not yet produced a
feeling of repletion."

Oliver Twists.

Beraris are sure to resent this
description of them as Oliver Twists
always asking for more, particu-
larly in view of the fact that under
the Sims agreement the revenues
from Berar are responsible for meet-
ing the financial burden of many
ameliorative State schemes in the
Hindi districts of the Central Pro-
vinces. But Sir Montagu's false
picture of Berar's greed will please
certain sections of public opinion in
the Hindi districts and their assist-
ance is valuable for the smooth
working of the Dyarchy to be set in
operation again at the end of this
month.

A Tought For The Day.

"If the meeting of East and West
is to be creative, there must be free
and intelligent response of equally
distinctive groups and each must
be loyal to the best at home and
appreciative of the best abroad. Each
should welcome new tools, forms,
ideas and organisations capable of
incorporation with its growing civi-
lization".

—PAUL R. JOHNSON.

G. K. UNION OFFICIAL BEFORE INQUIRY COURT

Confidential Letter Addressed by Millowners Assn. to Members Referred To

ALLEGES THAT ATTITUDE OF OWNERS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR STRIKE

On Wednesday forenoon, when the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry met, the first witness examined was Ramchandra Devjee Shirke. He told the Court that he was a worker in the Bobbin Department of the Simplex Mill for the last two or three years, and that he was victimised. Witness could not say the exact date when he was refused to be taken in, but thought it might have been some two months back. Examined by Mr. Deshpande witness said that his father died on the 25th March. He therefore went on one month's leave. He first applied for leave to the Mucedam who communicated the matter to the Master in charge of Winding and other departments. The Master granted leave for one month. Q: Did you stay away for the whole of that period?—No. I did not. I tried to rejoin duty before the expiry of that period. Q: When did you return from leave?—On the 16th of April. To the Chairman witness said that he went on leave on the 27th of March and returned on the 16th April. He went to the mill the same day; but the Master told him that he would not be taken back to work. The Manager also told him that he would not be re-engaged. Witness asked Manager as to why he would not be re-engaged, the latter replied that he did not want re-engagement because he was a member of the Mill Committee. Thereupon witness left the mill and went home. Mr. Deshpande: Did you approach the Union Officials?—Yes. Q: When?—Two or three days later.

A COMPLAINT.

Continuing witness said that he complained to Messrs. Deshpande and Ranadive that he was not taken back to work. And they sent a complaint to the Manager. Witness did not know what reply the Union was received.

Mr. Deshpande: When you went to the mill on the 16th April were you allowed to enter your department?—No. Q: Then where were you standing?—I was standing outside near the gate.

Mr. Deshpande informed the Court that he did not know anything about the witness' case. He could not understand what purpose would be served by examining all such individual cases. If every such case was to be gone into, then he thought there would be 500 such cases. As he did not know anything about the facts of witness' case, he wanted time to inquire. The cross-examination was, therefore, reserved till to-day (Thursday).

The next witness put in the box was Mr. V. H. Joshi. He told the Court that he was personal Secretary to Mr. Dange about two years. At present he was unemployed. He became the treasurer of the Girni Kankar Union when Mr. Ghatge resigned.

Asked by Mr. Deshpande witness said that he knew about the strike in the Spring Mills on the 1st March. Asked why the strike was called, witness replied that it was owing to the dismissal of a workman who ought not to have been dismissed.

MILL COMMITTEE'S FUNCTIONS.

Dealing with the functions of the Mill Committees, witness stated that the first and foremost function of the committees was to look after the interests of the workmen they represented. The next function was to attend to all kinds of complaints that arose among the workmen and to get those complaints removed by representing them to the management as far as possible. Whenever the management did not listen to their representation and were not compromising them the mill committees would either communicate with the Union Head Office, if convenient, or take such action as was necessary to meet the situation. The mill committees also had to report from time to time to the Head Office about the activities of the committees for approval.

Mr. Deshpande:—Do the functions of the mill committee include declaration of strikes? Witness:—Yes.

ATTITUDE OF MANAGEMENT.

Regarding the attitude of the management to the mill committees, witness said that in the beginning the owners were somewhat friendly towards them. But

MANDI-HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME

PUNJAB M. L. C'S. GET NERVOUS

FEAR IT WILL BE ANOTHER BACKBAY SCANDAL

SIMLA, July 31. In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, there was a heated discussion on the Mandi Hydro-Electric scheme which resulted in the adoption of the resolution for a Committee of experts and members of the Council to go into the scheme.

Chaudhri Zafarullah, mover of the resolution, declared that unofficial criticism of the scheme in the "Civil and Military Gazette" had caused nervousness in public mind which must be allayed by an examination of the scheme by independent experts so that even at this stage the scheme, if unremunerative could be abandoned. He felt that the scheme had been launched hastily.

REpetition OF BACK BAY SCANDAL.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang feared a repetition of the Bombay Backbay scandal and charged Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, the then Minister, with a wrong decision. Chaudhri Chhotu Ram declared that he took every advice and precaution he could but felt that his successor had not exercised the same vigilance.

AN EXPERT UNABLE TO GIVE CORRECT ESTIMATES.

Col. Battye, Chief Engineer of Mandi Works who had been sworn in today as a member to take part in the debate, explained elaborately how no Engineer dealing with such vast problem could promise absolutely correct estimates. Haulage work, for instance, was of a character never before done by Engineers either in India or in England. The excess of cost was mainly due to delay in the execution of work owing to various unforeseen causes. He would welcome a Committee but that would further delay the progress of work. The present estimate of a maximum of six crores of expenses was based on experience and was not likely to be exceeded. He emphasised that this was the first great scheme undertaken by the Transferred Department and the Council was responsible for it. WORK MUST BE CONTINUED.

Mr. Gray maintained that to abandon the work would be suicidal when two crores had been sunk and urged that work must be completed.

Sir Jogindra Singh, Minister, asked the Council to visualise the great industrial wealth that would follow the execution of the scheme. Even if they got only the working expenses there would be a great advantage in having cheap power for modernising their instruments of production to place Punjab among the civilised nations of the world. He was agreeable to the proposed enquiry.—A.P.

SEAMEN'S UNION

RETURNS TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LONDON, July 31. The Seamen's Union is returning to the Trades Union Congress. Under the guidance of late Sir Havelock Wilson, its founder, the Union took up entirely a non-political attitude. It was expelled from the Congress last year because it supported the formation of non-political unions in the mining areas. As a result of dispute with the Transport and General Workers' Union, stoppages recently occurred in several ports.—Reuter.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR TO EDIT PROHIBITION PAPER

MADRAS, July 30. Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as editor and publisher of a new monthly journal in Tamil styled "Vimochanam" (Salvation) devoted to the total prohibition of intoxicating drugs.—Free Press.

SOVIET FLAG HOISTED IN FRANZ JOSEF LAND

LONDON, July 31. Moscow.—Acting on Government orders, the Soviet Arctic expedition has hoisted the Soviet flag in Franz Josef Land "as a token of incorporation of the Islands in Soviet Union."—Reuter.

POLICE RAIDS AT SEALDAH

SEALDAH, July 30.

The police, it is reported, searched simultaneously the house of Baladevanda Giri, Congress Secretary, Congress Office, a charitable dispensary, the house of a contractor, the Saraswat Pathagar, and Bepin Meher Reading room and seized several books including Arabindo Ghose's letters and unpublished political history.

The reason for the search is unknown.—A.P.

FAR EASTERN BANK

Chinese Authorities Seize Control

BANK'S ACTIVITIES TO BE LIQUIDATED

LONDON, July 30. Moscow.—It is announced here that the Chinese authorities at Harbin have seized control of the Far Eastern Bank and ordered its officials to hand over its keys. Orders have been wired to the Bank's Chairman by Mr. Piatakov, Chairman of the State Bank, to liquidate the Bank's activities.—Reuter.

EXPLOSION ON "DEVONSHIRE"

DUE TO A GUNNER'S MISTAKE

LONDON, July 30. The Admiralty states that it has ascertained that the disastrous explosion on board the "Devonshire" is attributed to long fire of a short duration in the gun of an eight-inch turret. The gunner controlling the breech mechanism owing to simultaneous discharge of other guns momentarily thought that his gun had also fired, and re-loading operation was started. It is probable that the mistake was immediately discovered, but before it could be rectified the charge exploded and flew out the partially unlocked breech lock with great force. The explosion also ignited cordite charges waiting in the containers to be loaded for the next round.—Reuter.

BANKING ENQUIRY QUESTIONNAIRE

ASKING TOO MUCH OF WITNESSES

"Indian Finance" of Calcutta writes:—With the formulation of the Questionnaire, the Central Committee of the Banking Enquiry has passed through a crucial stage in the accomplishment of its task. Just as in a suit in a court of law much depends on the framing of the issues, in the case of committees of public enquiry, the subsequent course of the investigation and, in fact, its entire success rest on the questions that are addressed to the prospective witnesses. If we forget the peculiar circumstances in which Banking Enquiry in India has to be carried on, we could share the general satisfaction at what is termed the exhaustive character of the references made to the witnesses. But even a superficial reading of the questionnaire will show that the Committee, or rather its provincial offshoots, are out to collect not only opinions and suggestions but even facts and tendencies in particular localities as well as the country as a whole. There is on the face of it a very disheartening confession that the witnesses who may offer to assist the Committee in its task would require to be told very elementary facts and offered explanations of what should require none. We believe we are making no unfair criticism when we say that the questionnaire reads like an exercise in practical economic research set by a Professor to his students. It would, indeed, have been justified if in India we had a large number of students who had already devoted themselves to the studies necessary for answering these questions and were only waiting for a suitable opportunity to give the public the benefit of their learning. Neither the Committee nor those who are responsible for giving the Banking Enquiry its present form would maintain that such conditions do obtain in India at the present moment.

We have always stressed the fact that the most arduous part of the work of an Indian Banking Enquiry is the collection of facts, and it is so arduous that it must be tackled as a problem by itself. To our regret, we must say that this view was either not accepted or, if accepted, did not have the effects that we expected. The Committee was formed as, for instance, a country like England, with its highly developed economic life and exhaustive statistics in regard to every matter worth observing, would form its Balfour Committee. And the only evidence of the appreciation of the peculiarities of our circumstances was the constitution of the Provincial Committees. That this measure cannot go far towards solving the difficulty will be seen from a closer analysis and a critical examination of the questionnaire. It comprises three well-defined parts dealing with (a) agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, (b) indigenous banking,

EMPIRE SCOUT JAMBOREE

42 NATIONS REPRESENTED

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INAUGURATES SHOW

LONDON, July 31. Fifty thousand boy scouts representing 42 nations and 32 parts of the British Empire gave the Big Yell of welcome when the Duke of Connaught arrived at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, to open the International Jamboree. The day was cold and chilly and rain fell heavily. Crowds arrived by ferries, motor coaches, and private cars and some even by air from early morning and settled down round the great arena where from the Royal Box, the Duke of Connaught in the afternoon gave the signal for the show to begin. The Duke previously dined privately in camp with the Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell.—Reuter.

DEPARTURE OF "SPIDER"

LONDON, July 31. The Duchess of Bedford's monoplan "The Spider" has been delayed owing to bad weather. The Duchess of Bedford reports that she expects to leave Lympe at the dawn of 1st August.—Reuter.

CAPT. DEWAR'S PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT

LONDON, July 30. Sir Osmond Debrock has been promoted Admiral of the Fleet. Captain K. G. B. Dewar of the "Royal Oak" court-martial fame has been promoted Rear-Admiral, and retires.—Reuter.

WEDNESDAY'S ATTENDANCE

Bombay, July 31. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—"The attendance shows a further improvement and there are 100,317 men to-day."

AMRAOTI PHYSICAL CULTURIST GOES TO GERMANY

(From a Correspondent.) AMRAOTI, July 30. The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti, which is well-known for its physical culture activities, has sent one of its life members, Mr. L. J. Kokardekar to Berlin, to get himself trained in Western Physical Culture. Mr. Kokardekar left for Germany by s.s. "Pilsna" on Wednesday morning. He will study in the famous College of Physical Culture at Berlin.

(c) investment habit and the attraction of capital. Before we offer our criticisms of the questions, it would be necessary to point out that, barring specialists in the line, no witness appearing before a public enquiry can be reasonably expected to give any information except what he has gathered in the course of his daily duties. It would be perfectly justifiable to ask a "hundi" merchant about the customs of his trade, what facilities he and his friends offer to particular trades, what help they derive from the banks and so on. But it would serve no purpose to put them questions that would require months of research work and whole treatises to answer in any useful manner. In the first section of the questionnaire there are about half a dozen questions beginning with "Describe". And as if these are not enough, the official publication points out that only a standard is set and the provincial committees might add more or alter some. And as for the witnesses, the questionnaire is published in order to assist them "in the preparation of their evidence." It is not to be regarded as exhaustive, nor is it desired that each witness should necessarily attempt to deal with all the questions raised.

We confess we are unable to see how useful evidence can be gathered on the basis of this questionnaire. It is asking too much of witnesses to conduct a substantial part of the enquiry themselves before they appear before the committee or committees. Futile as it is, we must still ask our readers and the Government to reflect whether the questionnaire that is now published is not the most conclusive proof of the wisdom of our suggestion that a thorough enquiry by special officers is an essential preliminary to the formation of the Committee. Thanks to the obstinacy of the authorities, the Committee is now asking the witnesses in vain for what the officers could have produced to the entire satisfaction of the country.

INCREASE IN IMPERIALIST ARMAMENTS. OBSTACLES TO DISARMAMENT

(BY MANEKJAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.) The first of August is the International pacifists' day which is observed as a warning against future wars by factory workers and agricultural peasants of different countries who supplied soldiers and materials as that is the anniversary of the commencement of the last war which was to have put an end to all future wars. Various arbitration pacts and disarmament conferences have taken place between the big powers during the last ten years. The hypocrisy of these powers becomes, however, patent if we examine the figures that are obtainable from the official publications on the question of their armaments as compared with the pre-war period. On the other hand, there has been some fighting going on in one part of the globe or another and the world has not yet seen peace. Socialism alone can put an end to all capitalistic wars which are engendered by the jealous rivalry for economic domination on the part of the big Imperialistic powers. It seems that the greater the increase in Imperialist arms the louder is the talk of disarmaments possibly to deceive the larger ignorant masses who are slowly but surely picking up more information about the designs of imperialist Governments.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES The Geneva League of Nations has already piled up heavy records on the question of disarmaments, 14,000 pages are already filed in the archives of Geneva solely devoted to the various committees and conferences on this single question. Let us examine, however, the statistics of facts which are most significant on this question. The following are the military budgets of the three Great Imperialist powers:—

	1913	1927-28	Percentage of increase.
U.S.A. million dollars	293	708	142 p.c.
Great Britain million £	77	115	63 p.c.
France million Francs	1598	2700	370 p.c.

On the other hand, the numerical strength of the armies of the chief imperialist powers points to the same conclusion. The total number of soldiers for the five Powers, namely, America, England, France, Italy, Japan has increased from 18,27,000 to 20,66,000. This represents an increase of 240,000 men for the regular active armies. Moreover, these powers have large reserves of trained citizens. The following are the figures of reserves of the same five powers:—

	France	England	Italy	America	Japan
	5,500,000	4,500,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	3,200,000
Total	20,700,000				

The immediate help from the State and the Public relieved the suffering and the hardships of the poor and thanks are specially due to Sheth Pestonji Morwanji at present officiating as the General and Private Secretary who rendered every possible assistance.

INCREASE IN MARITIME FORCES.

The increase in the maritime forces shows considerable progress in the form of construction of modern men of war, cruisers, submarines and hydro-air-ships. From 1927-28 to 1928-29 the naval expenditure for the three imperialist Powers is as under:—

	1927-28	1928-29	Increased percentage.
America	347	392	13 p.c.
England	290	326	12½ p.c.
France	70	100	40 p.c.

As for the air forces, the imperialist Powers have bestowed their best attention on this arm:— Aeroplanes and hydro-aeroplanes.

	1923	1928	1930 (anticipated).
England	408	850	1000 to 1200
America	520	950	1200 to 1300
Japan	150	475	600 to 800
Germany	145	512	
Italy	250	600	1000 to 1200
France	1350	2800	3000 to 7000
Total	2823	6187	6890 to 7700

The numerical increase in the air fleets of the principal imperialist powers has thus reached 130 per cent. during the last five years. Further there is also an improvement in the quality in addition to the increase in quantity. Since 1918 experts have calculated the technical perfection of the air forces. The speed of aeroplanes has increased 50 to 60 per cent., aerial bombardment 250 to 300 per cent., while the rapidity of throwing bombs and their efficacy have been four times superior to those of 1918.

CAUSES OF WAR.

For the man in the street, whether he is a worker in the factory or a peasant in the fields or a brain worker in the cities it is easy to visualise the effects of these terrible increases in imperialist armaments. It is often said by fighting imperialists that the best way to avoid war is to remain prepared for war. It is this doctrine which leads to armament additions. The jealousy among the big Powers and their rivalry and imperialistic greed for markets and spheres of influence lead to war in modern times.

The popular members in the Indian Assembly criticise the military policy of the Government of India, but the Indian people will easily realise how futile their criticism is in view of the increase of armaments in Great Britain herself.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

The advent of Labour Government may make a difference in the policy of Great Britain towards this continuous increase of armaments and it remains to be seen how far the present Government in Great Britain will be successful in reducing its own armaments and inducing their big rivals to reduce theirs as well. They have already announced a stoppage in naval construction. But it is possible to abolish war-like armaments only when a Socialist Government in England is not only in office but in power by a majority in both the Houses of Parliament. Even when the majority is achieved in the House of Commons at some near date they have still to face difficulties that may be raised by a stubborn House of Lords, which in its turn may have to be reformed drastically or abolished altogether.

JAMNAGAR NEWS

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE BREACHES ON RAILWAY

(From Our Correspondent.) JAMNAGAR, July 28. Due to abnormal heavy rains on the 13th and 14th inst., measuring about 24 inches in twenty-four hours, considerable damage has been caused to the houses and huts of the poor people, especially, the untouchables, and also to the Railway Line from Vantali to Jamnagar at the Jamnagar Section and from Lakhavatal to Bhatel on the Dwarka Section.

The immediate help from the State and the Public relieved the suffering and the hardships of the poor and thanks are specially due to Sheth Pestonji Morwanji at present officiating as the General and Private Secretary who rendered every possible assistance. All the communications and the traffic beyond Vantali had to be suspended and it was thought, looking to the breaches at several places and to the nature of washed out gaps on the Railway line, that it would take fortnight to resume the traffic. But thanks to the earnest efforts of the railway officials, it has been possible to resume traffic from Vantali to Jamnagar within only five days.

HAI ENQUIRY LEAVES FOR LUCKNOW

PATNA, July 31. The Hai Enquiry Committee concluded its sittings in Patna yesterday and left for Lucknow.—Free Press.

MISERABLE PLIGHT OF KONKAN PEASANTRY

(Continued from Page 1).
stand over till proper investigations were gone through.

MAN ON SPOT REPLIES.
Mr. H. Dow, Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage congratulated the mover for having raised a discussion on the question. So far as the creation of new district was concerned, he said Larkans district had got to be split up because as it was it had already become an administrative impossibility.

Talking of comparative merits of Sehwan and Dadu he admitted that Sehwan had got historical associations. It was besides one of the picturesque places in Sind. But these considerations ought not to weigh very much while deciding the question as to what place was more suited to be District Headquarters. Climate was the important factor to be considered. Sehwan was the hottest place in Sind. It was a decaying town while Dadu was a growing town. Dadu was an important railway junction and has a better climate. The Government, he said, had an open mind on the question.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS NOT THE SOLE JUDGES.
Mr. H. G. Mukhi (Eastern Sind) supported the resolution. The comforts of European officers ought not to be a deciding factor in choosing the Headquarters.

Mr. Noor Mohammad advised the House to take into consideration the larger question of the finances of the Presidency.

Mr. Mohamad Baloch supported the resolution and asked the Government not to put the comforts of their officers above everything else.

Dr. Dixit was more concerned about the finances of the Presidency.

The Revenue Secretary said the Government were glad to take the opinion of the House. They were not definitely committed to any particular place. The Government, however, were of opinion that the first change must be in Larkana District which had become too unwieldy for administration. They would consult the Commissioner of Sind who would be asked to sound the opinion of the people concerned. He asked the mover to withdraw the resolution in view of the assurance he had given on behalf of the Government.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.
Mr. B. G. Pahalajani made a motion that the question do stand over till February session. The House Member opposed the motion which was lost. The resolution was then withdrawn.

APPOINT COMMITTEE FOR DEOGAD TALUKA.
Mr. H. V. Pataskar (Khaneshi) moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends that a Committee of Inquiry should forthwith be set up on the lines of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee to inquire whether the revision settlements introduced in the Talukas of Deogad, Rajapur, Khed and the Peta of Nandargad are fair, legal and justified by the financial condition of the areas concerned and can otherwise stand the tests of justice, equity and good conscience and to report what steps the Government should take in the matter to meet the complaints of the landholders of these areas."

PEOPLE PAY FOR GOVT. MISTAKE.
Speaking on the resolution Mr. Pataskar strongly criticised the system of Revision Settlement which the Government were following. He then made specific references to the grievances of the landholders of Deogad Taluka. He pointed out *khajans* lands in this Taluka were classified as first class and consequently they were assessed at a higher rate. It took nine years for the Government to find out their mistake. During all these years the people of the Taluka did pay the enhanced assessment. After the

mistake the Government had committed the least that was expected of them was that they ought to have refunded the money which they had wrongly and illegally collected.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out how the recent revision settlement in Deogad Taluka had imposed innumerable hardships upon the poor and half-starved peasants of the Taluka. The demand of these peasants was very simple. What they wanted was a fair and impartial enquiry into the revision settlement. The change in the settlement policy which the Government proposed to make would not, he was afraid, apply to Deogad Taluka since the revision settlement of that Taluka had already been completed.

AN AMENDMENT.
Rao Bahadur Kale (Satara) moved an amendment to add the following words at the end of the resolution "Unless the Government promise to examine and settle the various revision settlements introduced in the Presidency since 1920 in the light of the sound principles which are going to be embodied in the promised new legislation."

The mover congratulated His Excellency on the statement he had made regarding the revision settlement. What he was attempting to do, he proceeded, was to elicit a promise from the Government that in view of the new principle of revision settlement which was proposed to be embodied in fresh legislation they would come forward to extend relief to all people affected by the old revision settlements. If these settlements stood the test of the new principle they would be maintained otherwise they would be rescinded. The errors of commission and omission which had now been discovered in the Bardoli Inquiry must have no doubt, occurred in other settlements as well because the whole policy which governed the settlement officers was a vicious one.

RATNAGIRI MEMBER'S SUPPORT.
Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri) supported the resolution in an exhaustive speech. He was not sure, he said, if he would extend his support to the amendment because he was afraid the passing of that amendment would defeat the purpose of the resolution.

Proceeding Mr. Nanal contended that pitch of settlement in Ratnagiri district was very high. It then followed as a necessary corollary that there ought not to be a revision settlement in this district so early as that. In Ratnagiri District more than two-thirds of villages were *khotsi* and the rest *khalsa*. In the case of *khotsi* villages the Government had not to spend a pie for the collection of the revenues. What the Government had to spend was only on *khalsa* villages. That meant that the Government were saving nearly a lac of rupees in this district over the collection of revenues. On this consideration alone the District had a special claim for kind treatment. The speaker in conclusion brought home to the House how gross in justice was done in the case of Deogad Taluka.

MR. SURVEY'S WARNING TO GOVT.
Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) supported the resolution and warned the Government against the consequences of their policy. The peasantry of Bardoli was not the only discontented peasantry in the Presidency. It was not impossible for the peasants of Deogad Taluka to do what their brethren in Bardoli Taluka had done. The Government ought to be wiser in future by the experience they had got in Bardoli.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik supported the amendment and expressed sympathy for the peasants in Deogad Taluka.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal further supported the resolution. The debate on the resolution was not concluded when the Council adjourned till Thursday.

LATE MR. NARSINGBHAI PATEL.
MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FROM LORDS IRWIN AND GOSCHEN.

SIMLA, July 30.
President Patel returned to Simla this morning. He has received numerous messages of condolence on the death of his brother Mr. Narsinghbhai Patel. These include messages from Lord Irwin and Lord Goschen. The Viceroy has wired: "I am deeply sorry to see the news of your brother's death and send you all my sympathy. Lord Irwin has called: 'Am shocked to read news of death of your brother. Please accept my deep sympathy.'—A. P."

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A MEMORY OF LOKAMANYA TILAK

(Continued from page 6.)

of three hundred million people? He sits down. The audience sits down.

The silence deepens, widens. Burns like a fire. Catches our minds.

On the sharp edge of its sword. He clears his throat, looks around. Like a lighthouse-beam, his eyes sweep over the room.

He begins. His voice is low, feeble. But the words—the words drop into our hearts like molten lead.

Straight from his being they leap; As if the vast, The blood-red symphony of sunset.

Shot bolt after bolt of thunder Upon the astonished earth. The eyes are now—Proud, defiant.

The Hero, the Titan in man Has cast the flames of his fury in the old fire.

The old fire as of an extinct volcano, Scatters its lava of divine passion. A more than man Looks out of those eyes.

Eyes that reproach, mock, taunt, Eyes that hurl defiance, Eyes that challenge, Pierce, transfix, dominate, Burn with the heat, Dance with the light of battle.

A nation's wrath, a nation's curse, A nation's groans Fill the soft air... of an English spring.

A nation's humiliation, Burnt deep within his heart; The voice of a nation's torture, Crying out of his tortured body; Of a nation's exile from itself, Of an unbroken nation's Will to do or die, Volleys, like cannon, Belched forth into the sky, and Swoops down, a hawk on bird, In the clear soft light... Of evening in the English spring.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT AT BAGALKOT.

BAGALKOT, July 31.
In connection with the current events of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Bagalkot an unfortunate incident occurred to-day, resulting in serious injuries to about 10 instructors.

The volunteers went into town in procession as usual. Suddenly they were attacked by a large number of Muslims armed with stones, lathies, pickaxes, brooms, etc. The Muslims explained their rage by referring to the music being played before the mosque. The leaders of the volunteers including Mahasab, De Sharma, Manekar and others explained they did not know that it was a Masjid and begged to be excused. But it was of no avail and beating was indulged in by the Muslims.

The wounded volunteers have been attended to by the local doctors at Seva Dal's camp. A meeting is being held in the evening to explain to the public at large the position of the Dal in this connection. Doctor Hardikar, Mr. G. Harisarvohann, Rao, Hosokoppa Krishna Rao, Mr. K. Rangiyengar and others will address the meeting.—Free Press.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Bania residing at Bapu Khote Street, on whose body an inquest was held by the Coroner on Wednesday morning. It appeared from evidence that Jannadas Vamaldas (40) was seen in good health on Wednesday morning. At about 9 p.m. he was found dead in his room. The police removed the body to the morgue where his relatives told the Coroner that the deceased had separated from the family twelve years ago and they did not know what he was doing. The Coroner sent his viscera to the Chemical Analyst to the Government and adjourned further hearing.

MENACE TO CITIZEN'S RIGHTS

(Continued from page 6.)

fence,—not mentioned in the very comprehensive Indian Penal Code and which, in practice, will amount to,—might amount to, for all that the express terms of the proposed Act are concerned,—to incurring the displeasure of the Executive officers, particularly the Police Commissioner.

The Police Commissioner may be as good as an angel; but even an Archangel ought not to be trusted with the powers that are sought to be conferred on him by this Bill. By Section 2(1), the Act is made to apply to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, though only the City of Bombay has recently distinguished (?) itself by rowdiness and rioting. Why? Is this an oversight? Or another case of using the thin edge of the wedge? The Riots Enquiry Committee is still sitting; and it is possible that body, demanded so wholeheartedly by the Legislative Council itself, may have something to say as regards the remedies to prevent the unseemly and deplorable occurrences that have stained the good name of the City so heavily. Why, then, this haste to obtain powers, which perhaps will be more regularly, constitutionally, justifiably recommended to be conferred on the executive, with due limitations and safeguards, by and through such constitutional channels?

WHO IS TO DECIDE?
The express terms of the proposed legislation reveal, when carefully scrutinised, still more cause for extreme anxiety. The same absolute discretion is given to the Executive as to what state of things is to be considered a menace to the public tranquillity, and to the life and property of the community. Why cannot Government, on such grave emergencies, insist, for their own safeguard, that the fact of an "emergency" like the one created by the recent riots in Bombay city, be brought to their notice by bodies and individuals more responsible, more directly in touch with the people, than their own executive officers, like the Police Commissioners? Instead of Section 4 saying simply:—"The local Government, if satisfied that the public tranquillity &c. are endangered, may, at any time, declare that a state of emergency exists," let it require that the local Government, when moved to do so, at the instance and on the representation of the local Municipality, Chambers of Commerce, Mill-owners' Association, and other such bodies, as well as their own Police Commissioner, Municipal Commissioner, Collector, Sheriff, President of the Port Trust, &c., may declare that a state of emergency exists. The foregoing applies, of course, more specifically to the City of Bombay only, though the actual terms of the Section may be such as to include any large town within the Presidency. The conditions, ingredients, or components,—call them what you like,—of an "emergency" must also be defined, e.g., such an extent of rioting and disturbance of the public peace as to have actually resulted in some serious damage to property, and which threatens unless checked in time to spread, in the opinion of the persons and authorities named above, so far as to make the danger to life and property too great to be tolerated.

CARTE BLANCHE TO POLICE.
These are the absolutely irrefragable limitations and safeguards in such an Act, even supposing there were no objection to the underlying principle of such an extraordinary measure. The objections, in fact, to the present wording of the operative portions of the Act are still more serious. Thus Section 5, indicating (not quite defining), the persons against whom the Act may be put into operation is far too great an invasion of personal liberty of the subject to be even considered for a moment, as it stands. It is one thing to seek to apprehend and remove persons who have actually committed a non-bailable offence in such times, or is actually committing one. But when the executive are empowered to deal with even those whom they consider "likely" to commit such offence, very little of personal freedom will remain for those who have the misfortune to fall within the bad graces of a Police Officer. The Section is still more offensive in including "any offence involving a breach of

the peace" "so as to be a danger to, or cause, or be likely to cause, alarm to the inhabitant of the Presidency area." The italics are ours, but not the significance. And what can be not included under such a wide scope, if a Police Officer makes up his mind to remove whomsoever he does not quite like? The Section goes on to say that the Police Commissioner or the District Magistrate "may, subject to the control of the local Government, by written order direct such persons to remove himself from the Presidency Area."

This means that the unwelcome individual must interrupt all his business, must sever all his ties, must break all his connection, with the city where he may have been settled and residing and carrying on business, for a maximum period of twelve months, merely because in the unquestioned and unquestionable opinion of a Police Officer he has become undesirable. Can the force of frenzied bourgeoisie further go in seeking to deny to their fellow-citizens the right of personal freedom? Have the champions of the proposed measure really and seriously considered to whom such an Act may not apply, and to whom it could possibly be made to apply? Who would be safe, after this Act is passed, from the threats and blackmailing by individuals who have it in their power permanently to damage a most respectable law-abiding citizen, merely because he feels for a particular public question too strongly to remain silent? I have heard it said,—in bated breath, of course,—by some of the would-be guardians of the public peace, that one need not worry about such measures because they would, of a certainty, apply only to the "Goondas" (whatever that hateful word might mean), on the understanding, also urged in awful whispers, that the "Goondas" generally belong to the one community than the other honoured by the birth in the midst of such guardians of the public peace. They never stop to consider that to whomsoever the Act might actually be applied in particular cases, it has in it sufficient margin of absolute power to the executive to apply even to the most innocent as a rule; and that, in any case, the terms of the Section under discussion make of it the gravest possible invasion of the most primary rights of personal liberty of the subject. It is understandable, of course, that in practice the Act will very probably not be applied to the real offenders against the intention of the Act, as they would be too influential, too wealthy, too well-connected, and too clever to come within, or to be brought within, the clutches of such an Act, unless we have a partisan maniac as the supreme executive. But that is all the more a reason to remember that the Act, if passed, will perpetrate a double injustice; it will deny the full enjoyment of the elementary rights of personal liberty to those who might fall into disfavour with the executive authorities; and will, at the same time, permit the real offenders, escaping themselves, to libel others as "Goondas" for the simple mistake of sometimes fighting the battles of these selfish and entrenched capitalist classes.

CONSULT THE COUNCIL.
Both Sections 4 and 5 leave very considerable room for improvement, even assuming that this extraordinary measure is in itself advisable under present conditions. The former leaves no margin by way of constitutional safeguard against abuse of this extraordinary power,—unless we consider the mere fact that the local Government must declare in writing "that a state of emergency exists, and shall set forth the reasons for such declaration in the notification" to be sufficient safeguard of the kind here contemplated. Cannot the Section be amended so far at least as to drop all the words beginning with "Shall set forth," to the end of the Section, and substitute instead the following:—"And shall place their reasons for such declaration before the Legislative Council forthwith if the Council is in session at the time, or within three weeks after such declaration, provided that if the Legislative Council does not accept the said reasons to be satisfactory, the declaration shall be withdrawn immediately, and no proceedings shall be taken thereunder."

The submission of the reasons for such a declaration will, at least, ensure that a proper discussion shall take place of the measure publicly; while the final authority of the Council is necessary for the continued enforcement of the Act, if only to see that the extraordinary nature of the powers is not abused. Section 5 must be drastically amended, not only in respect of the defining clauses in the manner indicated already, but also in respect of the action taken. If an individual is to be summarily removed from his settled, usual place of business and residence, he might, at least, be assured that where he is removed to his subsistence will be guaranteed; and that the least possible harm would be done to his regular business if any. To remove a person so ordered outside the Presidency area,—outside the Presidency proper?—will obviously be unjustifiably great punishment, worse even than keeping such a person in jail without trial; for in the prison at least his food and place of residence will be guaranteed; while under the present Bill, if passed, there would be no such guarantee that is not refused even to the most heinous criminal proved to be such. The harm to his business, moreover, must be avoided as far as possible, by the person thus sought to be removed from a given area being kept in such a place, and with such facilities of communication with his associates and connection, as would enable him to conduct his business, even from a distance, if the nature of the business permits him to do so. The reader, however, will see that the mere mention of such amendments,—indispensable as they are difficult to specify in words,—will suffice to show the utterly impossible character of the legislation proposed; and unless the Council as a whole is swept off its feet by the disproportionate outcry of the property elements and vested interests, there is no reason whatsoever why such panicky measures should be passed at all in any shape or form.

JUDGE AS WELL AS ACCUSER.
In suggesting the specific amendments of the several sections above, no account is taken of another anomaly in the Bill, which would, if not corrected at the outset, will lead to further hardship. No satisfactory definition is given of a person settled in or residing in Bombay, or the area covered by the Emergency Order. The most offensive portion of the Bill, however, is contained in Sections 6 and 7, which not only make the same executive authority the source and author of such declarations of emergency, but also vest the same authority with the power to consider such representation as the undesirable person is permitted to make under the Bill of the reasons why the order in question should not be made against him. Here is a combination of Executive and Judicial functions with a vengeance! And that despite the fact that the whole country has been crying itself hoarse against this absurdity of the public life in this country! Whatever may happen, this must not be permitted. The "accus-

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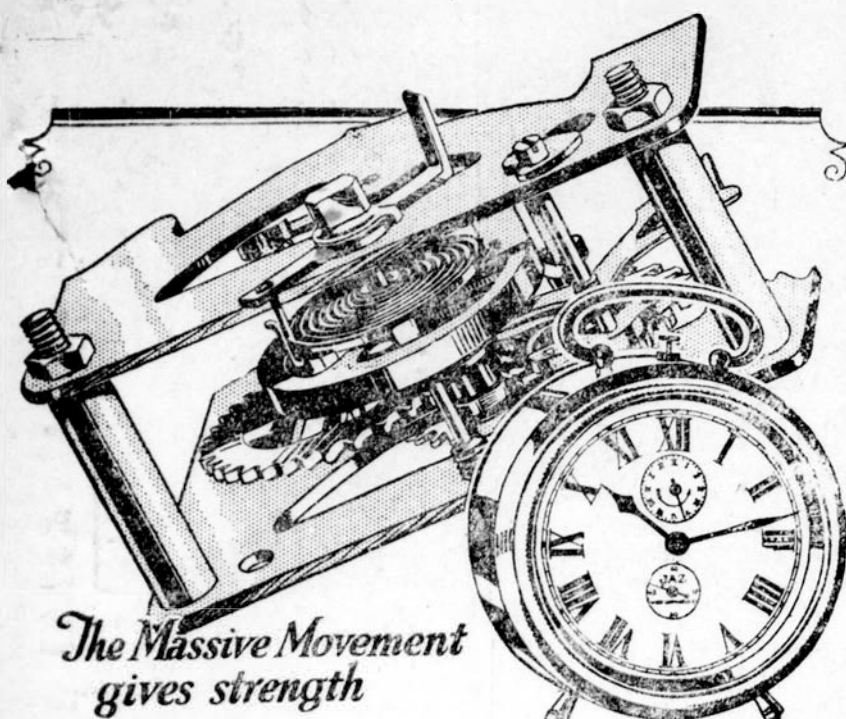
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Whose Fault?

ed" must be permitted to place his reasons, his defence, before a proper judicial tribunal, even from the first; and no removal must take place of any individual from his usual place of residence, unless by an order of a judicial tribunal. Such a person may, while the proceedings are going on, be kept under restraint, like undertrial prisoners; but in no case should he be allowed to be summarily deported at the sole discretion and authority of the Executive. And the "Appeal" mentioned in Section 8 is a mockery of the term "Appeal," as the section now stands. It is not the "Local Government" who ought to be vested with this power of "Appeal," but rather a special judicial tribunal of the status of a High Court, with Judge and Jury, if the most elementary rights of civil life are not to be denied to the citizens at large.

U. P. YOUTH CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, July 31.
The United Provinces Youth League Conference meets here on August 18 and 19. The names of Mrs. Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nataram are suggested so far for the presidency.—Free Press.



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WILL GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN?

Country Ruined By High Ratio

SELLING SILVER OF RESERVE AT LOSS AND CONTRACTING CURRENCY!

Startling Disclosures by Indian Merchants' Chamber

The following is the text of letter No. 1663, dated the 23rd, July 1929, addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India, Finance Department, re: recent contraction of currency and sale of silver.

"I am directed by my Committee to send to you hereby their views regarding some of the currency questions which have come up recently and commend favourable consideration of Government.

(The unprecedented and continued depression in trade and industries of India during the last 27 months have now made the most ardent supporters of the higher ratio hesitate in their blind and implicit trust in the policy followed by Government in 1927. It may be argued that world conditions have not been helpful to Government in their venture of putting on the Indian Statute a ratio higher than the pre-war ratio, but the Committee of this Chamber feel that such a shrewd and well-informed international financier as Sir Basil Blackett could not have expected the world conditions to completely settle down in 1927. The net result, however, is that the unsettled condition in international markets have added to the trial of the people of India during the period of maladjustment of the higher ratio and both Government and the people are to-day faced with a situation which can, at the mildest, be said to be most unenviable.

GOVT. CAN'T GET LOAN IN INDIA.

So far as Government are concerned they found their loan of 1928 a failure and in the current year they were compelled to increase the rate of interest on their loan and even then found that where they wanted at least Rs. 18 crores cash they received only a little over Rs. 12 crores. It is further well-known that during the last 6 or 7 months the Government of India have been borrowing from the Imperial Bank by way of ways-and-means advances, and it would be interesting to the public to know how much interest Government paid to the Imperial Bank during the six months ended with, say, 30th June 1929. My Committee understand that before long the Imperial Bank will show in their weekly statements the ways-and-means advances they make to Government and this will be useful information, but if Government can supply this information it would be helpful.

With the failures of Government borrowings in India, they had to borrow from abroad in London. This has been done in fairly large quantities and at rates which compare unfavourably with rates at which Government borrowed in India at similar junctures.

SELLING SILVER AT A LOSS.

It is further well-known that Government are steadily selling silver in their currency Reserves. So far as my Committee are able to collect information the following is the total quantity sold by them since August 1927:

Date.	Quantity.	Rate at Rs.
1927 Aug. 92,00,000 oz. ... fine (999)		about 59
1928 and upto Febry. 1929: 2,24,91,552 oz.		
(Standard 925)	60 to 66	
March, 1929: 19,48,535 oz. 58 to 59		
Apr. 1929: 53,17,239 oz. 58 to 59		
May 1929: 25,00,000 oz. (about) 58 to 59.		

My Committee cannot help protesting against this continued sale of silver about which no information is available to the public except after certain intervals. It is well-known that the purchases of most of this silver by the Government of India were at rates much higher than the approximate 24d. per ounce at which they have been selling, and heavy losses must have been incurred by these sales on the taxpayer of India. The policy of Government regarding the sale of silver is such a secretive one that it is not possible for my Committee to criticise it in any but the most general terms.

Government cannot be unaware that the Hilton-Young Commission recommended sale of silver on certain conditions, the principal of which was that silver when sold should be replaced by gold. There should be no sign, however, of Government following this advice so far as my Committee are aware, and silver is being parted with freely for the purpose of supporting the higher ratio.

A further tragedy in connection with this policy of Government is that whilst India has been importing silver steadily the Government of India have been selling silver belonging to taxpayers of India in London. This obviously involved avoidable double freight, insurance, bank commission, etc., items of expenditure quite welcome to those who are benefited by them on imports and exports of silver, but which Government can avoid with a little consideration, to the mutual benefit of the Indian consumer and the Government of India. What justification the Government of India can have for following this extraordinarily extravagant policy, my Committee have not yet been able to understand, and I am, therefore, directed by them to request that Government will kindly explain their policy in this connection to avoid misapprehension by the public, if any.

GOVT. CUTS DOWN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

With the failures of the Government of India loans in India last year and this year and the comparative difficulty of further sterling borrowing in London, it is not surprising that Government have to resort to curtailment of capital expenditure. My Committee are not sure that even for the expenditure already sanctioned if sufficient finance can be said to be within the reach of Government, and they would very much appreciate more information on this score, if the same be not regarded as necessarily secret by Government.

CONTRACTS CURRENCY TO SUPPORT HIGHER RATIO.

The course of the sterling rupee exchange during the last two weeks has proved the unsuitability of the artificially appreciated exchange to Indian conditions even 27 months after the higher ratio was put on the Statute. Immediately after the Government loan was closed last month, Government had to contract currency at one stroke to the extent of Rs. 4 crores. My Committee are inclined to believe that Government had to do this in order to put the Secretary of State for India in funds in London even at the risk of the exasperation of the Indian public which increases when they know that no sooner they lend money to Government than Government contract currency for their pet object of supporting the higher ratio. Rumour has it that heavier deflation is contemplated by Government before long. To what extent this is correct, it is very difficult for my Committee to say; but they would appreciate a full statement by Government regarding the policy they propose to follow. I am to inform Government of the very strong conviction of my Committee, that unless they take the public of India in their confidence regarding their policy hereafter the people will always regard with suspicion any steps that Government may take regarding borrowing either in India or abroad.

PURCHASING CAPACITY OF AGRICULTURIST SHATTERED.

My Committee think it hardly necessary for them to impress upon Government by this letter the extent to which depression in trade and industries has been marked in an unprecedented manner in India since 1927 and conditions have been steadily worsening. The undoubted limited purchasing capacity of the masses of India has been very nearly shattered by the enormous losses involved on the agriculturists of India during the last four years by the higher ratio, and my Committee would still urge Government not to be misled by the wrong notion that the higher ratio has been adjusted to the internal conditions of India.

My Committee suggest to Government that they may still see their way to have prepared indices of prices for 1924-25, 1925-26 and subsequent years to the current year to mark for themselves and watch the steady deterioration in the agricultural, commercial and industrial conditions in India.

My Committee trust that this letter will receive the most serious attention of the Governor-General-in-Council and that a statement of the policy of Government will be available to the public with as little delay as possible.

REPRESENTATION ON UNIVERSITY

DEMAND FOR GOM. MITTEE OF INQUIRY

B. P. CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE MEETING

A meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday last in the Hall of the Institute, when Professor H. L. Haji presided.

Reviewing the progress of the Co-operative movement during the last six months, the President remarked that the outstanding events of interest were the appointment of the Banking Enquiry Committee and the election and nomination of Fellows to the reformed University. With regard to the latter, at the instance of the Executive Committee, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the President of the Institute requested H. E. the Chancellor to nominate at least one Fellow to the University to represent the Co-operative Institute, as the premier organised body of co-operative opinion in the Presidency. Economics was a very important subject in the courses of study for various examinations as laid down by the University and Rural Economics was a very important branch of it. It was very desirable, rather necessary, to have in the reformed university at least a few men to represent this very important branch of study. The Institute is itself a body doing considerable educational work, largely co-operative, and was interested in Adult Education, a problem of far-reaching importance, in which the University will have to be actively interested in the coming years. It was a matter for regret that H. E. the Chancellor could not see his way to accede to our request in this connection.

INQUIRY INTO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The appointment of the Bombay Provincial Banking Committee was another event of outstanding importance to the Presidency in general and a matter of considerable importance to the Co-operators in particular. When the Agricultural Commission was appointed, the co-operators entertained hopes that the Commission would lay down useful recommendations to guide co-operation at least so far as agriculture was concerned. But as was perhaps natural, concerned as the Commission were with all-India, and agricultural problems, they could not go fully into the question of co-operative societies. Of course, they did lay down some very useful suggestions indeed, and one of the most fruitful suggestions was the one recommending the Provinces to appoint their own separate committees of enquiry into Co-operation. Many provinces have already done so; but we in Bombay have been so much handicapped by the financial stringency that has been our constant spectre for the last decade almost, that we have had no far no committee of enquiry into the Co-operative Movement. The movement in Bombay is not of course as bad as to demand an enquiry at all costs; but none knows better than co-operators themselves how desirable such an enquiry is. Supervision of societies, and co-operative education, efficient and well trained staff for societies, the disposal of surplus assets of financing agencies, the expansion of the movement, the question of long-term loans, and numerous other questions have to be solved and above all lines of development of sale societies have to be properly laid down. It is true of course that some of these problems will be solved by the Banking Committee; but there will be many more that will not be so solved. It is therefore very desirable, almost necessary for the Government to appoint a committee of enquiry into the Co-operative Movement. At any rate, it is desirable to appoint a couple of persons to work more or less with the Banking Committee and devote themselves to the investigation of co-operative problems. Those of them on the Banking Committee who are co-operators with those who might be specially appointed should be able to give a good report and make fruitful suggestions for the development of the movement in Bombay. This would considerably reduce the financial burden of the Co-operative Enquiry. If that even were not possible, the Chairman suggested, that the Hon. Minister for Co-operation should convene a small conference of about 20 persons and discuss problems of co-operation so as to arrive at conclusions on many points on which differences of opinion existed.

He then congratulated Mr. J. A. Madan, the popular ex-Registrar, on his appointment as Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Banking Committee, and expressed pleasure at the inclusion of Messrs. V. L. Mehta and Jamshed N. R. Mehta in the Committee.

The annual report and statement of accounts presented by the Executive Committee were then adopted and a few necessary amendments to the by-laws were passed, one of

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the most important being the lowering of the rate of subscription of individual members to Rs. 3 per annum, so as to make it possible for a larger number of individuals to join the Institute and interest themselves in co-operative work. A programme of work for the year was adopted in which the main items were the reorganisation of Branches of the Institute and their work, wherever necessary, reduction of the burden of debt on account of the Institute's building, increase in the number of individual members, convening a special small conference of agricultural sale societies, and further systematisation of co-operative education and the Co-operative Schools. The important question of the right of surrogates to recover the decretal amount from the principal debtor by arbitration under the Co-operative Act, was then discussed at length. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to an end.

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Mother

The servants, shopping, the children, guests — what a crowd of things to attend to! No wonder there are days when poor mother gets irritable, her nerves give out, and she ends up with a shocking headache and a feeling of utter exhaustion. How gladly, on these days, she turns to

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Two tablets, a glass of water, and Mother is herself again, well, bright and active as ever. For the boys too, when they have toothache or earache, for Dad when he is overworked, for Granny when her rheumatism is bad, for the whole family, CAFIASPIRIN spells relief from suffering, restored well-being and cheerfulness.



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The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth underneath.

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.
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AGRICULTURE IN SIND HOW IT IS AFFECTED BY BARRAGE CON- STRUCTION

VERY COMPLEX PROBLEM

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

One of the many problems which the construction of the Sukkur Barrage and its canal systems raises is that which relates to agriculture. When it is remembered that the new canals will command an area exceeding 6-1/2 million acres of cultivable land, of which about 5 million acres will be cultivated annually when the country is developed agriculturally, and when it is remembered that the present average annual cultivation within this tract is just over 2 million acres, leaving an additional area of over 3 million acres each year, it will be readily understood that the problem requires the most careful study. The nature of the fundamental changes which will be involved in agricultural practice in Sind under a system of perennial canals and the preparations which are being made by the Department of Agriculture to meet the change have been discussed in Bulletin No. 159 of 1929 by the Department of Agriculture. Bombay (Price Six annas) and the following note briefly summarizes the contents of this booklet.

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Province of Sind will undergo an agricultural revolution, which has been carefully studied by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and which is attracting the attention of agriculturists all over the world. Not only will the face of the country-side be changed, but the agricultural population of Sind will be compelled completely to alter its methods and indeed its character. Perennial irrigation is a boon and a blessing, because prosperity under it is based on stable agricultural conditions. It will demand in Sind a much higher standard of intelligence and a much greater outflow of physical energy than the old haphazard conditions have. Hitherto there has normally been a long interval between two consecutive crops amounting to two or three years. Under the new system the land will be called upon to yield four crops in five years, and as irrigation has a much more exhausting effect than rainfall upon the soil, manure or its equivalent will become an essential factor in Sind agriculture. On the left bank of the Indus the countryside is to be converted from an essentially kharif tract into an essentially rabi tract, while the cropping intensity is to be more than doubled. Agriculturists will be provided with a steady supply of water throughout the year at the rate of one cusec per 370 acres of land, and according to the project report they will be expected to grow at least 100 acres of Kharif crop and 200 acres of rabi crop. A cusec means a continuous supply of a cubic foot of water (6.25 gallons) per second throughout the 24 hours. The land must not be allowed to be exhausted. The get-rich-quick type of farmer must be discouraged and a scientific rotation of crops ensured in order to prevent a possible exhaustion of the land and the formation of salt deposits (Kalar).

RESEARCH STATION AT SAKRAND

Government have opened a research station at Sakrand to experiment in connection with these problems in order that the information may be ready when the Barrage water becomes available in three years time from now. At this research station most of the Barrage conditions can be reproduced and a programme of work has been devised to solve the problems which will arise as the result of this vast agricultural revolution. Briefly what must be determined is, what crops and rotations will give the best returns both to Government and the cultivator, how salt land can best be dealt with, what water will be needed by the crops grown and how best it can be applied, what varieties of each crop will give the best results, how the land coming under Barrage irrigation can be protected from deterioration and from diminution in the returns derived therefrom, and so on. The experience of the Punjab with its canal colonies, which has been carefully studied, will give some assistance, but the Sind problem is a more difficult one than the Corresponding one in the Punjab, the nature of the soil and its impregnation with salt in varying proportions forming a special problem. The discoveries and practice of Sakrand must be available for the cultivators, and propaganda will form an important part of the Agricultural Department's work.

BOTANICAL SECTION.

The botanical section will take up the work of the improvement of crops such as wheat and rice, with a view to producing the best varieties for cultivation in Sind under Barrage conditions. Work on rice is being conducted at Larkana and considerable progress has already been made in producing improved strains. Considerable progress has also been made in improving the local wheat of Sind and in testing the best Punjab and Pusa varieties. There are strong indications that cotton of a higher quality can be produced in Sind than in any other part of India, and a very full programme has been undertaken at Sakrand to investigate the

possibilities of Egyptian and American cottons, while work on DESHI Sind cotton has not been neglected, since it has been found capable of much improvement and it possesses greater powers of resistance to severe climatic conditions than to the Egyptian and American varieties.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SECTION.

There remains the physiological section of the station which is financed by the Indian central cotton committee which has placed at the disposal of Government an annual grant of Rs. 20,000 for a period of three years to investigate certain problems connected with the water requirements and general physiology of the cotton plant under conditions that will prevail when perennial irrigation is applied to the land. Another problem to be studied is mechanical cultivation and its role in the rapid agricultural development of the new lands. As the labour problem is an important factor in agricultural development, it can be proved that mechanical cultivation is a practical proposition, it will open the way not only for the rapid development of land already in occupation but greatly facilitate the development of land not yet occupied. This investigation will be the task of the Agricultural Engineer.

The possibility and desirability of establishing a buffalo dairy industry is being studied, because one of the greatest problems concerning the agriculturist under perennial irrigation is to find manure for his land, and one of the most obvious ways of providing this need is through some form of stock farming, such as dairying. The Government farm at Sukkur has been studying this problem for the last ten years, and the results which have been obtained are encouraging.

There are many other agricultural problems which are being studied including the possibilities of certain leguminous oil-seeds that command an export market being grown in the Barrage zone. Special attention in this connection is being paid to the soya beans, one of the world's greatest oil-seeds.

INDIAN PRINCES AS CADILLAC OWNERS

The Cadillac owner is to be found in every part of the globe. This famous car has won the confidence and esteem of the world's royalty, notabilities and leaders of fashion to an unwonted degree. Distinguished Cadillac owners in India include many ruling princes and chiefs, well-known zemindars and prominent citizens in every walk of life. This unexampled popularity is explained by the interesting history of the car. It has a score of pioneering achievements to its credit since 1902, the year in which the first Cadillac was produced.

For example in 1908, it was entered in competition and won the Dewar Trophy offered by the Royal Automobile Club of England. The prize was awarded to Cadillac on the basis of standardization in manufacture; in which all parts were exact duplicates of other parts of the same kind. Four years later Cadillac introduced a complete system of electric lighting, starting and ignition. For this it was again awarded the Dewar Trophy, thus becoming out only the one American car to win the famous British honour but the only car in the world ever to win it twice.

Cadillac's most notable achievement, however, was recorded in 1914 when it brought out the first V-type, 90 degree eight-cylinder car in America which achieved instantaneous success. Needless to say the new development established a distinctly higher standard for fine car performance. Since that time other improvements of a far-reaching character have been evolved. To mention a few of the more important ones. In the latest Cadillac models there has been introduced the synchronous silent shift transmission—an ingenious contrivance eliminating the gear shifting trouble experienced with the conventional transmission. The use of security-plate glass has been found to eliminate the hazard of flying glass. Another new feature is the newly-designed duplex-mechanical system of four-wheel brakes, of the internal shoe type. These brakes not only give a considerably greater degree of efficiency than former systems but require much less effort to apply, as the brakes respond to the lightest pressure.

The outward appearance of Cadillac follows the modernistic trend, yet possessing great restraint and dignity. The car has beauty, comfort, luxury and richness to please the most fastidious taste. Colorful and distinguished-looking, it is perhaps the most "personalized" car in the world.

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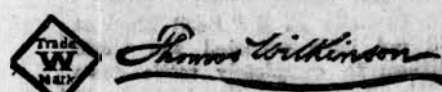
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AMERICAN COTTON
SEASON 1928-29.What Will be Carry-Over
Figures?WE GUESS IT TO BE 4,695,343
BALES

Bombay, July 31.
To-day, at midnight, American Cotton season 1928-29 will end, and as usual the custodian of the accounts, the Secretary, Col. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, will issue tomorrow the balance sheet. We give below our approximate figures:

World's carry-over, on 1st Aug. 1928 5,298,000

Ginned after 31st July 1928 14,269,343
Ginned prior to 31st July 1928 88,000
Estimated City crops 140,000
Total supply 19,795,343
Estimated World's consumption season 1928-29 15,100,000
Estimated Carry-over on 1st August 1929 4,695,343

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION
LTD.

FIRM SESSION

Bombay, July 31.
In response to firm American advice, the trading in Broach F. G. A. M. delivery opened at Rs. 344/8. At this level there was some profits taking which resulted in a decline to Rs. 343/8. At this level the initial selling was over and the market developed into firmness on general buying. Liverpool opening cables were firm and prices hardened to Rs. 347/8. Towards the close there was some liquidation but the market again improved and closed at 6.30 p.m. as under:

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 31.
Ready Prices have improved by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Forward Prices are nearly unaltered. The market on the whole has ruled steady. The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 13/2 per cwt.
Transshipment, Rs. 7/13 per cwt.
F.B.H.
Shipment June, Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March, Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready, Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready, Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 31.
Wheat 4,812
Linseed 7,057
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 406
Gingellyseeds 1,825
Poppyseeds 22
Groundnuts 19,351
Castor seeds 1,786
Rice 431
Myrabollams 2,352
Castor seeds 1,786
Grah 2,943
Joowar 2,141
Barley 590
Millet 2,353
Tons 1,444

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 31.
F. P. Bales 1928-29 1927-28
Receipts to date 30.7.29 927,1000 859,000
Receipts Yesterday 30.7.29 7,000 25,000
Exports to date 30.7.29 812,000 782,000
Stock at Ports 26.7.29 541,000 626,500
Stock interior Towns 26.7.29 225,000 525,500
Stock Liverpool 26.7.29 81,000 70,000
Visible Supply 26.7.29 174,000 225,000
Quantity in Sight 26.7.29 157,500 112,500

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 30.
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quantity), Spot 16

MONSOON ACTIVE IN
N. E. INDIAWARNING OF HEAVY RAINFALL
IN C. P. & U. P.

POONA, July 31.
The Chota Nagpur depression has moved slightly northwards and caused locally heavy rain in Central Provinces. Monsoon is generally active in Northeast India and along Western Himalaya and the frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar; local in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, East Central India, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Kashmir and North Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat and South Hyderabad. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, and Lashio one inch; Shikhar three; Cherrapunji, and Darjeeling two; Gauhati and Jubbulpore two; Raipur one and a half; Mukteswar and Pachmarhi one; Dalhousie four; Srinagar one and a half; Gulmarg and Mount Abu one; Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Mahabaleswar one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Lower Burma, United Provinces and Central India and extend in Rajputana and the Punjab. Heavy rainfall warning:—Likely areas of moderate to heavy rain during the next 36 hours are Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 31.
Rainfall at—
Colaba. Fort. J. J. Hptl.

During 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. Total Since 1st June to date
6.30" 0.40" 0.44"
41.53 55.71 43.9
Total for the cor. period '28 58.64 72.67 67.28
Total for the cor. period '27 49.37 58.59 48.26

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER
REPORT

Bombay, July 31.
General remarks:—The monsoon is active in the Central Provinces, where several stations have recorded heavy rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab and north Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat and south Hyderabad. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Punjab, Baluchistan and the Madras Presidency, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperatures were below normal in Sind, west Rajputana, the south-west Punjab and parts of the west United Provinces and the Central Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the United Provinces and Central India, and extend in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 31st July 1929.

Station Rainfall
Aligarh 0.71"
Cawnpore 0.03"
Ambala 0.27"
Quetta 0.10"
Karachi 0.02"
Ajmer 0.04"
Mount Abu 0.01"
Deesa 0.11"
Surat 0.08"
Ahmedabad 0.02"
Akola 0.13"
Amroli 0.40"
Sangor 1.90"
Jubbulpore 0.51"
Nagpur 1.50"
Raipur 0.14"
Chanda 1.15"
Ratnagiri 0.05"
Marunagar 0.66"
Karwar 0.07"
Poona 1.04"
Mahabaleswar 0.08"
Belgaum 0.01"
Nizamabad 0.98
Bangalore 0.45"
Mangalore 0.15"
Calicut 0.09"
Cochin 0.02"
Masulipatam
Cocoanada

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 31-7-1929.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.749 inches (0.99 above normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.31
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees (2.3 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24

Wonderful Sale Bargains!

AN OPPORTUNITY

You should not miss it.

SALE NOW ON

AND CONTINUES UNTIL 10th AUGUST.

6 1/4% TO 25% off the labelled prices.

Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 17-8 only will bring you a suit-length of our

"RAYOLA" Pure Wool Serges.

A large range of Serges, Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, Palm Beach Suits and Cotton household linen, also a variety of shades of Knitting Wools are displayed for sale at our undermentioned Shops:—

The E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ltd. Cloth Shop.

Opposite
Greaves Cotton & Co.'s Show Room,
Forbes Street,

FORT.

Opposite
Richardson & Cruddas'
Workshop,

BYCULLA.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 30.
Copper, Braziers £95-1/2
Yellow Metal 477
Spelter, Hard Indian £22-1/4
Brande £49-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots £21-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 30.
Chartered Bank of S. A. £19-1/2
and C. £19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £125-1/2
National Bank £49-3/4
Eastern Bank £46-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85
Conversion Loan £74
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £98-3/4
Rupia Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Ster. £55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. £51-1/4
Sterling Loan £61-1/4
Consols £53-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £90-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 30.
Demands Bills 4-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 30.
Silver—Buyers Holding off Market is very quiet.
Spot 24-1/4
Forward 24-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 30.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £14/11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 30.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 5 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-15/16
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 30.
T T Berlin on London 29.36-1/2
T T Amsterdam 12.10-1/4
T T Brussels on London 34.29
T T Madrid on London 33.27
T T Milan on London 32.78
T T Paris on London 25.23
T T London on Prague 163.93

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Messrs. Dewkarun Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated 31st July:—

Our Silver market registers this week a decline of 10 annas since we wrote our last Review. For the most part of the week market has moved within a narrow fluctuation with a somewhat sagging tendency at the close owing to disappointing Shanghai Exchange. Some scattered buying by Commission Houses was in evidence on all breaks but against this there was heavy selling by the Bazar operators at higher level, who were successful in depressing the market. July settlement has passed off smoothly and the offerings of about 2,000 bars in the settlement were readily absorbed by the local operators. The stock on hand remains about 1,500 bars while the daily off-take remains poor at about 75 bars. American Banks inclined to operate on the bear side while Chinese Banks remained inactive. On the whole the market remained quiet and inactive on reassuring political news from China. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 56/11 for the first settlement on the 24th instant and the lowest Rs. 55/7 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 56/10 to T. T. Shanghai on London is 0.5/16 lower. The highest price was 2.4/18/16 on the 24th instant and the lowest 2/4 1/2 yesterday.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BEDDING.

Movements of vessels at Bedi Bundar during the month of June 1929:—

June 1929:—
Tonnage:—
Gross 29,200.
Net 19,377.
June 1928:—
Tonnage:—
Gross 27,600.
Net 17,379.

IMPORT.

June 1929:—
Sugar Tons 357.
Genl. cargo Tons 2,750.

EXPORT.

June 1929:—
Castor seeds 186.
Groundnut shells & Seeds 257.
Oil cakes 186.
Genl. cargo 1,055.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 30.
Scinde, Fully Good 6.40-10
Scinde, Fine 6.50-10
Scinde, Superfine 6.90-10
Bengal, Good 6.10-10
Bengal, Fully Good 6.40-10
Bengal, Fine 6.50-10
Omara, Good 7.20-10
Omara, Fully Good 7.50-10
Omara, Fine 7.80-10
Broach, Fully Good 6.80-10
Broach, Fine 6.90-10
Broach, Superfine 6.00-10

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 31.
Linseed, Sept. 12-4-9
Linseed, May 12-6-0
Wheat, Sept. 7-13-0
Wheat, May 7-12-6

Whose
Fault
?

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co.
Is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

It rests on the people
of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
Strong Institution

BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 1 1929

Punjab Wants Immediate Responsible Govt.

SMILLA, July 31.
Fundamental differences in outlook mark the reports of the Punjab Simon Committee which are being circulated among the members of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Majority report, signed by Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan, Chairman, Mr. Owen Roberts, Chaudhri Zafarullah and Rai Sahib Chaudhru Chhotu Ram, holds that the Punjab should have immediate full responsible Government irrespective of the extent of the advance in the Central

IT WILL RESENT BEING LEFT BEHIND ANY OTHER PROVINCE

Majority Report Follows Shafi League Recommendations

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION TO REMAIN

Dissenting Note of Raja Narendranath and Dr. Narang

TRAGEDY OF UNWANTED CHILD

SCHOOL GIRL TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

MURDERED HER BABE TO HIDE HER 'SHAME'

LAHORE, July 30.
The Additional Sessions Judge to-day sentenced Miss Grace, a student of the local Girls' School, to transportation for life for the alleged murder of her newly born babe.

The accused is a girl of 19 and is a student of class IX. She gave birth to a child in the hospital which she put to death to hide her shame.

She was committed to Sessions by the Additional District Magistrate.

Government, and that the Constitution of India should be federal with residuary powers vested in the provinces. They claim that the Punjab has distinctive features. It has peasant proprietorship, and economic and social differences among the population are not vast so that there is no fear of setting up of an oligarchy in the province.

PUNJAB'S ASPIRATIONS.

They emphasise that the Punjab will resent being left behind any other province. The Majority report, more or less, follows the plan recommended by the Muslim League Deputation in Lahore and urges continuance of separate electorates and their extension to Europeans, Anglo-

Indians and Indian Christians. They would give full weightage, provided the Muslim majority is not reduced to a minority or equality. They recommend that the I.C.S. and I.P.S. should be recruited by the Secretary of State and other services by the Central or Provincial Public Service Commission, as the case may be. They advocate that appointments to the High Court should be made on the recommendation of the provincial Government, and that the judicial and executive functions should be separated at once. They are opposed to a Second Chamber in the Province.

THE DISSENTING NOTE.

The dissenting note by Raja Narendranath and Dr. Narang holds that the majority report is entirely based on communal feelings which fact is proved by their recommendation for communal representation, one-third seats for Muslims in the Central legislature, reforms for the Frontier and Baluchistan and the

creation of Sind as a separate Province. They hold that in India, provinces should be considered creatures of administrative convenience, and no extension of popular control should be made in provinces unless a proportionate extension of responsibility is made in the Central Government. They would insist on representation for all communities, in the Cabinet, and on Law and Order being made a Central subject. They characterise reforms for the Frontier as 'a big jump into the unknown.'

WHAT THE SIKHS WANT

Sardar Ujjal Singh endorses the views of the two Hindu members on constitutional matters, and urges that merits of the schemes proposed should be judged not so much on their liberality in provincial sphere as on their liberality in the Central Government. He would authorise the Central Government to suspend the provincial constitution for mismanagement. He offers on

behalf of Sikhs to do away with communal representation, but if this is to continue the Sikhs must have 30 per cent. representation just as Muslims, similarly placed in the United Provinces, had secured the same for themselves. He thinks that the balance of power between the three principal communities will avert chances of communal tyranny. His solution is a joint electorate with election on the principle of proportional representation by the list system, or the system of a single

Kabali in a Desert UP WITH YELLOW FEVER

Advices from Mr. P. N. Kabali, the Indian air man who is now in a desert east of Tripoli, show that the reason of his plans being entirely upset is that he has had to contend with a series of unexpected difficulties including being laid up with an attack of yellow fever in Tripoli.

He says he is unable to give any indication as to when he may be able to resume his flight to India because his machine is still awaiting repairs. The machine first developed magneto trouble which forced him to land at Lyons. Later another forced landing was necessitated, near Bengazi in a desert some 300 miles east of Tripoli owing to carburettor trouble, the machine sustaining considerable damage in negotiating a landing.—A. P.

transferable vote. He, along with the Hindu members, advocates a second Chamber in the Province which the majority oppose.

'LEGITIMATE DEMANDS.'

Finally he says that while the Hindus and Muslims are trying to balance the interests by counting one province against the other the Sikhs have all their interests in the Punjab, and must insist on their legitimate demands being accepted. Thus all the three reports follow mainly the lines of demands put forward by respective deputations before the Simon Joint Free Conference.—A. P.

SIMON JOINT CONFERENCE

London Sitting Concluded

RETIRED CIVILIANS EXAMINED

LONDON, July 30.
The Simon Joint Free Conference concluded its London sitting, to-day, after examination of Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. A. L. Sanders representing the retired I.C.S. Association. The Central Committee and the Simon Commission will now proceed to examine the evidence in the documents which have accumulated.—Reuter.

SIKH-HINDU FIGHT

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A TEMPLE

LAHORE, July 30.
Three Sikhs armed with sword and kirpan were arrested by the police to-day at 1 p.m. while it is alleged, they were desecrating a Hindu temple outside the Taxali Gate.

This is alleged to be a sequel to the agitation carried on for some time past among Sikhs and Hindus, the former claiming Banda, a Sikh and the latter a Hindu martyr in the Hindu cause.

Scotmen back, public meetings were held at important Sikh centres of the Province threatening those among the Hindus connected with this movement with serious consequences.—Free Press.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY--BENGAL'S GOAL

Bengal Simon Committee's Recommendations

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT URGED

CALCUTTA, July 31.
The "Statesman" publishes the recommendations of the Bengal Provincial Committee co-operating with the Simon Commission. The Committee is divided on the question of transfer of Law and Order, but as a compromise has agreed that the subject should be transferred to a Board consisting of one Hindu, one Mahomedan and one European to assist him in the administration of the department and in the event of disagreement between the Minister and the Board the Governor's decision shall be final.

COMPLETE AUTONOMY--BENGAL'S GOAL.

Other recommendations are the creation of an Upper Chamber, retention of separate communal electorates, lower franchise qualifications for rural constituencies and revision of the existing financial settlement between the Central and Provincial governments. The Committee states that the ultimate goal so far as the province is concerned is complete provincial autonomy in other words autonomy 'vis a vis' the Central Government and the establishment of an internal political system of full responsible government. For the attainment of full responsible Government the immediate steps recommended by the Committee are financial adjustment between Provinces and Central Government in order to provide not only financial stability but also for expansion of finances enabling local administration to push forward nation building schemes, transfer of all provincial subjects excluding police to the charge of popular Minister responsible to the Legislature.

POLICE STATION MOBBED

A RAICHUR INCIDENT

ALL OVER A WRESTLING BOUT

MADRAS, July 30.

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" wires to that paper that serious disturbance occurred at Raichur to-day. It appears that a mob raided the police station and the Superintendent's bungalow at Raichur. The details are lacking but from enquiries in unofficial quarters it appears that disturbances arose from a wrestling bout between a pahlawan from North India. The pahlawan is said to have been roughly handled by the local champion and his followers who are also alleged to have branded him.

It is reported that the police arrested the assailants in order to prosecute them whereupon a mob collected and raided the police station. The situation is now reported to be quiet. The correspondent adds that the Deputy Director-General of Police has proceeded to Raichur with a posse of police.—A. P.

SJT. ANNAPURNIAH'S ARREST

SUBASH ROSE'S CONGRATULATIONS

MADRAS, July 30.

Mr. P. Suryaprakas Rao, Secretary, Congress Committee, Rajmundry has received the following message from Sjt. Subhas Bose in regard to the arrest of Mr. M. Annapurniah.

CONSTRUCTION OF CRUISER "EXETER"

ADMIRALTY DENIES REPORT OF SUSPENSION

LONDON, July 30.
The Admiralty denies the press report that the construction of the cruiser "Exeter" has been suspended, and points out that the "Exeter" was laid down in the 1927 programme, whereas the two suspended cruisers belong to the 1928 programme.—Reuter.

TRACK NOTES

The Latest Gallops

(By "PILOT.")

The Poona tracks have afforded a busy spectacle of a morning. Trainers have found it possible to give their charges plenty of work for the weather has been on its best behaviour. Some useful gallops have been noted. The turf is in perfect condition.

GORBIO (Barnett) had the assistance of BRAY PRINCE (Riding Boy) in a dash over six furlongs. The former is in nice trim.

BLANCHAILLES (Riding Boy) easily outstripped MARIO (A. C. Walker) in a half-mile spurt. The former is certain to win a race during the early meetings.

WOOR (Morris) covered six furlongs in fast time. Fit and well. SHIPSHAPE (Bullock) had TART (Townsend) for company in a dash over six furlongs. Both are likely to hand.

STAR OF FRANCE (Riding Boy) jumped out with SUNNY MOON (Brace) from the ten furlongs and pulled up at an advantage after an easy six furlongs burst.

ALL'S WELL (Riding Boy) showed attractively over six furlongs at a strong pace, must win when wanted. In an easy mile gallop QUICK FOY had the measure of TRAJANUS (Riding Boy).

Keep an eye on SERMON. His morning work has been of a very satisfactory order.

Robinson has ARCH DRUID and GRAND WAZIR nicely to hand. Watch this pair.

STARTER (Morris) showed more speed than THRIFTY JEAN (Riding Boy) when the pair contested six furlongs at a good pace. The latter makes steady improvement.

FLYING STEVE (Riding Boy) had the advantage over CHARMAN (Riding Boy) in a dash over the sprint course. Must show up in the early meetings.

PRINCE ARTHUR (Riding Boy) and POLYGLS (C. Hoyt) galloped six furlongs on the sand track. Both are ready.

TRIPOLI (Harding) was always going too well for OLD KARSOV (Riding Boy) in a dash over the "six". The former should win before long.

DAWN OF HOPE (Riding Boy) was assisted by CUL DE SAC (C. Hoyt) in a six furlongs gallop on the sand track. All is well with this pair.

Barnett took AMLI at a moderate pace over a mile. The chestnut is in fine trim.

NAJMAT-AL-SHARQ went well for McQuade when put over a gallop from nine furlongs to three furlongs.

EMBARDEE (Reynolds) accompanied IT SNOWS (Morris) in a sharp run from "nine" to "three". Embardee showed up in better light but there is room for further improvement in this one.

ZUMMAR (R. Boy) was a shade better than ARDEN (R. Boy) in a six furlongs spin.

PASHA (Bowley) showed more speed than ALEXANDER (Brace) in a burst over six furlongs.

RED PRINCE (Townsend) was seen to advantage when he accounted for ORANGE PRINCE (R. Boy) in a strong gallop over six furlongs.

Mahomed Ali sent DULAWAR BEG (Howell) and AMAR (Meherji) six furlongs at three quarter pace. A forward pair.

SUBHAN (Howell) galloped six furlongs (from "nine" to "three") in great style. Very well again.

KHALIL BEG (R. Boy) covered six furlongs at an attractive pace. A horse to follow.

MAHADOOR (McQuade) assisted DEHDHA'A (R. Boy) in a sharp run over six furlongs. Both are in fine trim.

POLICE COMMISSIONER BLAMED

For Failure to Call for Explanation from "Big Brother."

MR. JAGJIVAN UJAMSHI'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi, giving further evidence before the Bombay Riots Enquiry Committee on Wednesday described the activities of the Hindu Committee in affording shelter to stranded Hindus living in Muslim localities.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri the witness said many of the Hindus were brought in lorries to Mahajan Wadi and given shelter. Mr. Lalji Narani started relief operations by inserting advertisements in the press calling upon stranded Hindus to 'phone him for help. Thereupon a member of the committee would go with a lorry under police protection and rescue the sufferers.

Asked to describe the place witness said that Mahajan Wadi was a large compound housing six buildings, four of which were occupied by middleclass Bhaktias and two buildings were vacant as they were used only on ceremonial occasions. The rescued Hindus were temporarily put in these buildings. The premises were situated on Kalbadebi Road and generally a member of the Hindu Relief Committee was always to be found there.

LOOTING OF MUSLIM SHOP.

To a question of Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri if he remembered the looting of a Mahomedan shop at the Corner of Princess Street, witness stated that he was then at Mahajan Wadi and as soon as he heard of the incident he hurried to the place with some constables and tried his best to prevent looting.

Witness stated that the bhayyas refused to hear him and complained that "the Hindu leaders were treacherous to their own community and were allowing Mahomedans to kill them". Witness could not use his influence with the bhayyas and Sir Mahomedas Ramji had told him that even "he (Sir Mahomedas) was insulted by them".

PATHAN PROCESSION.

The witness found fault with the police for allowing the Pathan procession which marched to the Police Commissioners' office demanding protection. The police should have only allowed a few leaders to interview the Police Commissioner and report their grievances. As it was the large procession created terror and tension in the localities through which it passed and what was surprising to the witness was that these very Pathans who wanted protection stabbed four Hindus.

Explaining the "treacherous part" taken by Victoria drivers in the riots the witness narrated the story of a Hindu who arrived from up-country with his wife and children at the Grant Road Railway station and took a back victoria. The driver drove the family to Sydenham Road instead to Muchli bunder and brutally murdered the Hindu. His wife and children were not hurt and allowed to go.

Referring to a description in the police report of a fight at Kolsa Mohalla in which it was stated that a crowd of Hindus was ranged on

one side and a batch of Borals on the other, witness stated that there could not be any crowd of Hindus that day. He himself was present at the place and did not see any Hindus. In fact the Hindus were "hiding" in their houses as they had no courage to come out.

POLICE COMMISSIONER BLAMED.

The witness proceeding blamed the Police Commissioner for not calling for an explanation from Mr. Shaikat Ali whose speeches caused tension during the riots. The Commissioner, the witness said, called for an interview of Mr. Narayalelal Bansilal who was a peace-loving man because he was connected with the Hindu Mahasabha.

Witness repudiated the statement made by some Muslim witnesses that Borals did not take part in riots. He had himself seen Borals taking part in the riots between Sutar Chawl and Bhajipala Lane where three murders had taken place and these murders could not have been committed by anybody except Borali rioters.

Asked by Mr. Khan as to what witness meant by saying that "the police reports have a colour from the Home Department of the Bombay Government", witness said that "since Government was run with the help of Mahomedan votes, it favoured Mahomedans. The police department, he said, must have had instructions to colour their reports from the Home Department. Witness added that he was convinced that Hindus will get no protection from the Government". He concluded his evidence by saying "we can protect ourselves if we are as fanatic and as brave as Muslims."

MR. G. S. MOTILAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal and Mr. Shirdas Chapey were then examined on behalf of the local Arya Samaj.

Mr. Govindlal said that he was the president of the local Arya Samaj. The Samaj had its "Mandir" (headquarters) in Bombay. The activities of the Arya Samaj consisted of holding weekly discourses on the principles of Arya Samaj and celebrating anniversaries of Swami Shirdhannand and other great leaders of the Samaj. Witness repudiated the suggestion that the Arya Samaj was an organization had published scurrilous literature against Islam.

DEWAN BAHADUR JHAVERI: What is your attitude towards "Saddhi"?

Witness: We admit anybody into our fold. As to the methods of conversion, witness stated they always adopted persuasion, and there was nothing like force. During the last two years the Samaj had converted 12 Christians and 6 Mahomedans into its fold.

OBJECTS OF ARYA SAMAJ.

The main objects of the Arya Samaj were the abolition of caste, child marriages and removal of the ban on widow re-marriages.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday.

shade superior to WARWICK (R. Boy).

CHAUKA (R. Boy) and NEW FOUNDLAND (R. Boy) were subjected to a fast six furlongs gallop. The former was more impressive.

TIGRIS (Townsend) finished abreast of PRINCE EDWARD (Bullock) in a good run over six furlongs. A horse worth noting.

LE TOUQUET (C. Hoyt) with THE GIRL FRIEND (Brace) covered six furlongs (from "nine" to "three") at a strong pace. Both are well on the up-grade.

MUKDEN (C. Hoyt) and THE DESERT SONG (Brace) shaped pleasingly when given fast work over six furlongs.

OLD CHINA (Howell) asserted his superiority over MASTER COLLINGWOOD (Meherji) in a three furlongs spurt.

KHUMAYSSAN (R. Boy) galloped an easy six furlongs with JALAL (R. Boy). Make a note of the former.

AKRAM (R. Boy) was highly active

factory when sent over six furlongs at a strong pace.

MIRY (R. Boy) gave a speedy display over six furlongs. A well trained newcomer.

THE LATE MR. R. H. GAHAGAN'S HORSES.

The horses belonging to the late Mr. R. H. Gahagan will not run in Poona this season. They are, however in training and will probably be put up for auction in September next. Both SPLENDID and MOHAMI have improved considerably and prospective buyers would do well to bear in mind these two Arabi when they enter the sale ring.

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